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NOVOSTI ON U.S. MISSILES IN EUROPE, POSSIBLE RETALIATION

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG

AU021215 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Dec 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Deployment of Euromissiles Would Call for Immediate Soviet Countermeasures"]

[Text] The planned deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in the vicinity of Soviet airspace would inevitably create a situation that would call for an immediate countermeasure by the Soviet Union -- this has been made known to the APN news agency by competent quarters of the Soviet Army.

The Pentagon intends to deploy soon in West Europe 108 Pershing II and several hundred cruise missiles, whose flight is undetectable by radar and which can deal an unexpected blow to selected targets. Because the missiles can reach the territory of the Soviet Union extremely rapidly, if such a conflict began for any nonmilitary reasons, because of the extraordinarily short time available for a warning, a counterstrike would be the only possibility -- there is no alternative.

It must be added that the counterstrike would be aimed not only at the launchers, but also at headquarters, communications centers and arsenals, many of which, as is known, are located in the vicinity of densely populated areas of West European countries, APN points out.

Since the Soviet Union has commited itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the statement of Washington leaders that the Euromissiles would be used only in a critical situation from the viewpoint of the United States is simply absurd. It is obvious, stresses APN, that such a situation can only be provoked by the hawks in Washington in order to justify a U.S. nuclear aggression against the Soviet Union.

The launching of U.S. Euromissiles equipped with nuclear warheads may occur also because of human error or a technical defect. It is natural that the Soviet Union cannot fail to take these possibilities into consideration, since even Western experts admit that the new missiles of the Pentagon are purely offensive weapons, the purpose of which is to strike the first nuclear blow at vital targets in the Soviet Union.

The new missiles constitute a U.S. threat to the whole of Europe. The Soviet Union is firmly convinced that the deployment of the U.S. missiles in West Europe will greatly increase the already seriously threatening danger to the civilian population of the European countries, notes APN in conclusion.

Warsaw Paper

AU021104 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 30 Nov 82 p 4

[Report signed'W': "AP NOVOSTI: The Fate of Europe May Be Settled in Several Minutes"]

[Text] The NOVOSTI press agency said on Monday that Soviet military circles reckon that a situation is arising right now in which the appearance of a nuclear missile approaching USSR territory would inevitably force the Soviet Union to retaliate immediately.

The NOVOSTI agency says that this new situation will be brought about by the deployment in Western Europe of Pershing II and cruise missiles, planned by the Pentagon for the immediate future.

Although the cruise missile is slower than the Pershing, it can stealthily approach its target and strike an unexpected blow. The time it takes for "Euromissiles" to reach the Soviet Union's frontiers, a time reckoned in minutes, rules out the possibility of preventing a conflict by nonmilitary means once the conflict has been initiated.

Since warning of an attack will come at the last moment, the only possibility will be to carry out a nuclear retaliatory action, NOVOSTI writes. There is no alternative. The retaliation will not only be aimed at American missile sites; but also at military headquarters, communications centers and arsenals, many of which, as we know, are located in densely populated areas of West European countries.

After the Soviet Union's ceremonious declaration that it would not be the first country to use nuclear weapons, the statements made by key representatives of the Washington administration that "Euromissiles" would only be used in a "crisis situation for the United States" sound absurd. It is obvious that such a "situation" can only be artifically provoked by the most ferocious "hawks" in Washington in order to justify American nuclear aggression against the USSR. American "Euromissiles" with nuclear warheads could also be launched as a result of subjective human error or a technical fault.

The Soviet Union obviously cannot ignore any of these possibilities, NOVOSTI stresses. Even Western experts admit that the new American medium-range "Eurostrategic" missiles are purely an offensive weapon, meant to strike the first nuclear blow at important targets in the USSR. After such an attack, the plan is to use American intercontinental missiles.

The "Euromissiles" are above all a threat by the United States to the whole of Europe. The conviction dominates in the Soviet Union, too, that the deployment of American missiles in NATO West European countries will considerably increase the already serious threat to the civilian population on the European Continent. Those politicans who, in order to satisfy the current U.S. Administration's geopolitical ambitions, decide to ignore the interests of security in Europe are taking upon themselves heavy responsibility for the fate of our continent. For those few minutes necessary for a "Euromissile" to complete its trajectory will inevitably become the first minutes of a European and world nuclear disaster, APN concludes.

REACTION TO MX MISSILE DEPLOYMENT PLANS

Congressional Approval

LD010110 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 30 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Excerpt] The U.S. Congress has just resumed its work after a recess in Washington. What is more, Congress resumed its work not in a new, elected format, but in an old one. A "lame-duck session" -- that is what the session is being called -- in other words not a fully-fledged session. The congress will be sitting for the next 3 weeks in the old format, which is more advantageous to the Reagan administration. We have here a natural desire by the Reagan administration and the Pentagon to drag their military program, their militarist program, through Congress now, especially the program for the deployment of these 100 MX missiles.

However the effect of the November elections and the peace referenda which were held at the time is still being felt on the old Congress format. Two leading senators -- Ernest Hollings who you can see here [picture appears on screen] and Henry Jackson -- believe that Congress even now has enough votes to halt the production of MX missiles. Moreover I would recall that Henry Jackson gained the nickname of Senator Boeing, having shown himself to be a great master at (?getting) Pentagon orders. What happened [word indistinct]? Either the order goes to the Boeing competitors [words indistinct].

Whatever the case may be, Jackson said on the television program "Meet the Press" that the President's MX missile proposal is in very great danger. In the opinion of Jackson and other senators, Congress will not release the $26 billion requested by the Pentagon and in general the Pentagon, especially or inadvertently -- it is difficult to say which -- told the press where it intended to deploy the MX missiles, apparently in order to (?precipitate) events.

The choice fell -- evidently a dubious honor -- on Cheyenne, the main town in the state of Wyoming. It is an ordinary town [shots of Cheyenne and Air Force base], with a lot of unemployment like everywhere else. There are lay-offs at the oil fields and the oil refinery. On the other hand the Francis Warren Air Force Base is flourishing. Minuteman missiles are already deployed here. On this same (?territory) the Pentagon plans to allocate a corridor 14 miles long (?to the north of) the town to superstrong launching silos for MX missiles. Senator Gary Hart is decisively against this: I do not want my state or neighboring states to become the epicenter of world war III.

Ponomarev Comment

PM011115 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Nov 82 Second Edition p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev military-political review: "Contrary to the Peoples' Will"]

[Text] The White House has taken a dangerous new step on the path of fueling the strategic arms race and of preparing for nuclear war. The head of the U.S. Administration has announced his decision to deploy 100 MX ICBM's. The President set this decision out in a letter to members of the U.S. Congress and immediately after attempted to "justify" it in an extensive address to the country.

The program for deploying the new U.S. nuclear missile system announced by R. Reagan has caused a storm of angry indignation throughout the world including in the United States itself. Senator E. Kennedy, a well known politician, has called the MX missiles a "destabilizing weapon whose deployment will increase the risk of nuclear war." British Labor Party leader M. Foot has stated that President Reagan's decision flagrantly flouts the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty and will lead to an escalation of the arms race and an exacerbation of international tension.

In fact the White House decision is an important component of the overseas ruling circles' accelerated efforts to upset the approximate equality between Soviet and U.S. strategic forces and to achieve military superiority over the USSR in both the quantitative and qualitative improvement of their nuclear missile arsenal. Nor does Washington even try to hide this. Reagan himself at one time declared the attainment of "indisputable military superiority" over the Soviet Union and the creation of the prerequisites for ensuring a U.S. victory in any conflict, including nuclear conflict, to be the aim of the deployment of the MX missiles and the other latest types of arms.

The fact is that by their very essence the MX missiles are a first-strike strategic weapon. This ICBM whose creation has already entered the final state (preflight tests are already being conducted) is equipped with 10 independently targeted 600 kiloton warheads. In terms of its ability to strike well-defended targets the MX missile is equivalent to 15-20 Minuteman III missiles with the latest MK 12A warheads which now form the basis of the U.S. ICBM arsenal.

Even now the U.S. strategic forces can deliver over 15,000 nuclear warheads to the target. The adoption of the 100 MX missiles will add a further 1,000 warheads. If you take into account the other strategic arms buildup programs, which, by the way, the President preferred to ignore in the recent address to the country -- the creation of the Trident submarine nuclear missile system, the B-1B strategic bombers and the ground-, air- and sea-launched long-range cruise missiles -- Washington expects to increase its strategic nuclear arsenal to 20,000 warheads by 1990.

That is how things are with the quantitative and qualitative improvement of the U.S. offensive strategic forces and the buildup of the nuclear first-strike potential. But more factors connected with Reagan's MX missile decision should be noted.

The question of how to deploy these missiles has long been a "stumbling block" to U.S. Administration leaders and Pentagon generals. A multitude of options including the most fantastic have been proposed. But for one reason or another they have been discarded: some because of excessive cost, others because of technical impracticability. The method of deploying the MX missiles has now been determined. As President Reagan announced, they will be deployed in a "dense pack" over an area of 14-15 square miles in superhardened silos at the F. Warren Air Force Base near Cheyenne (Wyoming).

But Washington must have known and, of course, does know that the MX missile deployment runs counter to one of the central provisions of the Soviet-U.S. SALT I and SALT II agreements -- the commitment not to set up extra ICBM silos. In this context even U.S. Senator C. Levin has noted that the implementation of the MX program is a violation of the SALT II treaty which the President promised to observe despite the refusal to strive for its ratification in the Senate.

Nor do Washington's attempt to somehow substantiate, justify or whitewash Reagan's decision stand up to criticism. For example, what is the value of the pretentious and demagogic name of "Peacekeeper" that he has given to the MX missiles. It is surely impossible to give a more hypocritical name to a weapon whose might exceeded by at least 300-fold that of the U.S. atomic bomb which wiped Hiroshima from the face of the earth in 1945 and which is intended for unleashing a nuclear war.

Also utterly hypocritical are the assertions that the deployment of the MX missiles will be an important "trump card" in U.S. hands at strategic arms limitation and reduction talks with the USSR. The American phrase "unlimited armament" is on everyone's lips. In fact, Washington's move cannot promote progress at the Geneva talks any more than the U.S. proposal for a "radical" strategic arms reduction under which the USSR would have to reduce the number of its ICBM's by twice as much as the United States which would retain a four-fold superiority in heavy bombers.

The United States is implementing its program of further strategic nuclear facilities buildup and of acquiring a first-strike potential on the pretext of restoring an allegedly violated "military balance." It is asserted that in the seventies the USSR steadily built up both its conventional and its strategic arms whereas the United States reportedly marked time for more than 10 years in that sphere and did not increase its strategic forces.

This is a downright lie. It was the United States which in the early seventies deployed the Minuteman-III missiles and which, since 1979, has been reequipping them with improved triple MIRV warheads.

These MK 12A warheads have been installed on 300 missiles. It was the United States which, from 1970 through 1977, rearmed 31 nuclear submarines with Poseidon-III missiles each carrying 10-14 MIRVed warheads and then began to replace these submarine-based missiles with Trident I missiles each with 8 warheads and a range of 7,000 km and is now commissioning a succession of Ohio-type nuclear submarines each of which in terms of combat potential is superior to 10 Polaris nuclear submarines. It was the United States which last year began to install strategic cruise missiles, of which it is planned to produce nearly 4,000, on B-52 strategic bombers.

Washington's gamble on achieving military superiority over the USSR and on winning a global military conflict is borne out by such fundamental White House and Pentagon documents as the "national security directive" signed by Reagan in May, the "defense directive for fiscal 1984-1988" approved by C. Weinberger in April and the strategic plan submitted for National Security Council examination by the Pentagon in August 1982. Judging by Western press reports they set out in detail the line toward accelerated U.S. preparation for a "protracted" nuclear war which it is planned to wage for up to 6 months, for a global war using conventional weapons and for subversive acts of sabotage by special forces in Eastern Europe and other areas. It is stressed here in particular that the next war will be an "intensive electronic war with the likely use of chemical, bacteriological and nuclear weapons."

Thus these documents, intended for internal use, openly indicate U.S. ruling circles' strategic aims -- the same aims that Reagan set out so elaborately in the address to the country. He spared no words in trying to assure the audience of his "desire for peace," meaning however merely "peace American-style" -- U.S. hegemony and complete supremacy over the whole world.

Genuine peace is only possible now on the basis of the respect of the security, legitimate rights and interests of all the peoples. Such is the USSR's firm and unchanging stance which was so impressively confirmed at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and in other recent documents. This was immediately noted by the world public. Thus the West German newspaper UNSERE ZEIT has written: "Reagan announced his decision on the same day that Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with regard to the nuclear weapons possessed by the USSR and United States confirmed the Soviet Union's assent that as a first step toward a future agreement both sides should 'freeze' their arsenals and thereby create favorable conditions for continuing the mutual nuclear arms reduction talks."

Yes, Washington's nuclear option is countered by Moscow's confidence that the difficulties and tension characterizing the present international situation can and must be overcome. Mankind cannot reconcile itself to an arms race and wars indefinitely unless it wants to gamble with its future.

The Soviet Union invariably expresses a readiness for open, honest cooperation with all countries which respond reciprocally. This is convincingly confirmed by the development of relations of peaceful cooperation with many West European countries. The USSR is firmly convinced that the policy of detente is far from being a thing of the past. The future belongs to it.

As the CPSU Central Committee November plenum stressed, all have an equal interest in preserving peace and detente. Thus at the very least there is a lack of seriousness about the statements which link a readiness for a normalization of relations with the demand that the Soviet Union should pay for it by preliminary concessions in the most diverse spheres. The Soviet Union advocates agreement but this must be sought on the basis of reciprocity and equality.

The Soviet Union advocates that a healthy basis, acceptable to all sides, should be sought for resolving very complex problems, above all of course, problems of curbing the arms race, both nuclear and conventional.

But it would be naive to expect the land of the soviets to disarm unilaterally. Imperialism's aggressive intrigues compel the USSR together with the fraternal socialist states to take care to maintain their defense capability at the required level, and to take to do so in earnest.

The peoples demand that insuperable obstacles be set up to block the unleashing of war, that the threat of nuclear war be excluded from society's life and that peace, and thus life on our planet, be protected.

Falin Comment

AU241511 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Nov 82 p 6

[APN article by Valentin Falin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department: "The Threat Posed to Europe by Euromissiles" -- "especially written for TRYBUNA LUDU"]

[Text] What will happen if Soviet-American talks on nuclear weapons in Europe fail and the Old World "acquires" hundreds and hundreds of U.S. medium-range missiles? I think that in such a case there will not be a numerical shift of forces to the advantage of the United States, but a qualitative shift with unpredictable consequences.

The issue concerns first-strike weapons, whose purpose -- in line with the most recent U.S. war doctrine -- is above all to "cut off the head" of the entire political and military leadership of the "potential adversary."

This doctrine can be traced back to the assumption that the choice of the moment and direction of a strike does not have to be coordinated with the events in the region in which various weapons have been installed. Washington is to make a decision on this issue regardless of the place in which the conflict situation arises, having in mind to inflict the greatest possible damage on the adversary, who will no longer be a potential adversary.

Choice of Alternatives and Alternatives of Choice

What would this mean in practice? It would mean that in the course of any crisis in any region of the world Washington would be able in advance to put its Armed Forces in a state of combat readiness (as it usually does) in the most important places and reinforce them this time with Euromissiles. It goes without saying that in such a case the other side would also alert the means for combating these missiles. It is clear that such means will be inevitably created if there is a buildup of Pershing II missiles and winged missiles near Soviet territory.

What would Europe do in such a situation? Probably only wait and hope that the deployment of the specific species of U.S. strategic weapons in some NATO countries will not make them into active participants in the conflict that has arisen outside the limits of NATO's tasks.

Another alternative, which has now been invented: According to Western sources, in the past few years U.S. early warning systems have issued on the average 50 or more false warnings that a nuclear onslaught has begun. Checking and rechecking these signals at times required 8 minutes or more. Let us reflect whether the two sides will have these minutes at their disposal if new U.S. missiles appear in Western Europe and the Soviet Union responds by placing similar weapon systems closer to U.S. territory. A Pershing II missile takes 4-6 minutes to reach its target.

This is a possibility that we must not ignore and that has not dropped from the heavens. On the contrary, it can be turned into reality as a result of the choice made by the Europeans themselves.

We have not much choice in our life. We can merely adopt the logic of cooperation or the logic of confrontation as the basis of deliberations. Each logic determines in advance the behavior of the people and communities. Choosing cooperation, governments declare "no" to the policy of strength, and choosing strength they bank on struggle. Attempts to conduct talks from the positions of strength are tantamount to rejecting the very principle of voluntary and equal accord because such attempts limit the other side's potential to act in order to defend its interests. But what will happen when pressure is responded to with pressure and challenge with challenge? In such a case the arms race is bound to increase and intensify, and mankind will have to balance on the brink of war until someone trips himself and draws everyone into the abyss.

Nuclear weapons appeared in Europe in 1948. They were U.S. weapons and were aimed at the USSR. The Soviet response to the U.S. threat assumed a concrete shape at the end of the fifties. The issue of the relation between the challenge and the response to it was often discussed by the USSR and the United States in the sixties and seventies. At that time the United States always maintained that the Soviet medium-range weapons were not a problem for it because they were deployed too far from U.S. territory.

Invented Theses and Real Facts

U.S. propaganda began to propagate the thesis that the Soviet medium-range missiles would endanger Western security only in 1978-79 when, in line with the revised U.S. war doctrine, the decision was made to create a first strike potential on the basis of new technology.

In this connection claims were made that "Soviet rearmament" was taking place against the background of "NATO restraint". However, specialists know very well that the replacement of missiles by the two sides took place without changing the tasks of the weapon systems in question.

The number of missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads 1,000 or more kilometers decreased a little on both sides and amounted to 986 missiles in the NATO countries and 975 in the USSR on 1 January 1982. At the same time, the number of nuclear warheads has increased in NATO and in the USSR, the present ratio being 1.5 to 1, to NATO's advantage.

Why We Do Not Want Reagan's "Zero" Alternative

If we take into account the geographical position and the density of the populations of many European countries, it is obvious that only the liquidation of all nuclear medium-range systems in the West and in the East can be the proper solution for Europe. It would even be better if these systems as well as operational-technical systems are liquidated. This would really be a true "zero alternative". The Soviet Union is ready to accept such a solution. Soviet proposals have been sent to the West.

However, despite irrefutable facts, Washington -- not without assistance from some of its allies -- continues to create the illusion that Europe's security depends on the liquidation of the Soviet medium-range missiles of all kinds, as if these missiles were the only source of evil.

What about the nuclear forces of the United States and other NATO countries? No change. The West, as they say, is to stay as it is. The "zero" solution, printed in boldface, has been proposed only to the USSR. "Simplifying" the equation, the authors of the U.S. "zero option" wholly ignore the fact that the Soviet medium-range missiles are not a response to a future challenge, but to the one already present.

Moreover, representatives of Washington have declared that they will talk only on behalf of the United States because Britain and France do not as yet intend to join the process of curbing nuclear armaments. If its allies have not given the United States the power to comprehensively examine the issue there is nothing for us except to acknowledge this situation. This is why, before the position of London and Paris is clarified, we have to put aside that part of the Soviet medium-range missiles that matches the British and French nuclear resources.

Why? If only for the reason that Britain's and France's nuclear potentials are not just a dozen or so missiles and warheads. At the moment, they have 263 medium-range missiles and about 550 warheads. In line with development plans, by the end of the eighties the British will have 640 (100 to 150 kilotons each) warheads in submarines alone. The Trident missiles will be able to deliver their warheads up to 5,000 kilometers. This range is greater than that of the SS-20 missiles deployed in the European part of the USSR. Also the number of Trident warheads almost equals that of the SS-20 warheads. Yet efforts are being made to persuade us that all this does not exist.

No matter what the reasons, the United States and its NATO allies have not been ready to talk seriously about liquidating nuclear weapons in Europe. There is every indication that they are not keen on limiting these weapons. The Soviet Union has proposed to reduce up to 1/3 (up to the year 1990) the number of medium-range systems -- to more or less 300 units for the West and the East. This has not elicited a positive response on the part of the United States.

Why? Why is it that the United States and all NATO countries prefer to talk idly than to conduct an honest dialogue?

Perhaps Marshall Shulman has explained this a little when recently asserting in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the aims of the present U.S. policy exclude a fruitful dialogue with the Soviet Union on any problems at all, including arms control, because these aims are the collapse of the Soviet system.

However, it would not be wise to assume that the USSR will tolerate (and cooperate in) the implementation of such aims. At the same time, we say "yes" to honest cooperation. We are ready to do our part in making the decision on disarmament, including nuclear weapons in Europe.

The USSR: The Unity of Words and Deeds

The USSR has already taken steps in this direction, and it is common knowledge that it has made a one-sided decision to halt the further expansion of medium-range missiles in its European part. What is more, it is curbing a part of this armament. Finally, we do not deploy medium-range missiles beyond the Urals in the places from which Western Europe could be reached.

Nor can the Soviet unilateral decision that the USSR will not be the first to use nuclear weapons be a matter of indifference to the Europeans. This historic decision is a logical continuation of further Soviet efforts toward making nuclear war impossible and toward banning any war at all.

Unfortunately, it must be said that the United States and its NATO allies continue to be deaf to the appeals from the socialist countries to rebuild international relations on the basis of common sense. Even our decision not to be first to use nuclear weapons has not induced the White House to reflect that mankind deserves a better fate than life in fear and in the shadow of mountains of weapons. Unfortunately, the cult of force has blossomed in glaring colors in the present White House, despite the fact that, as a serious American daily wrote, all the basic misfortunes of the United States are caused by a shortage of common sense and not of muscle.

People themselves create most of the problems they have to contend with and must solve them themselves. They are able to solve them if they fully realize that they live on the same planet, under the same skies and within the same oceans. All the people should be concerned for the defense of their planet and for preserving the purity of air and water. The times when the prosperity and peace of some peoples were built on the poverty and oppression of other peoples are over once and for all. We can either live together or die together. We have no other alternative.

Why then not to learn to coexist as good neighbors? The only thing we need to achieve this aim is to treat others in the same way as we would like to be treated by others. No more and no less.

DEPLOYMENT OF U.S. 'EUROMISSILES' VIEWED

LD020942 Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 2 TASS -- The Pentagon without any restraint set about the practical preparation for the deployment of the most up-to-date medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe, the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes. Building work is in full swing at a number of bases in Britain and the FRG which are to get the lion's share of the transatlantic fatal "gifts".

A substantial proportion of them will be installed in Italy. 112 Tomahawks will be installed at the Comiso Air Base in Sicily. All decisions on launching the missiles and choosing the targets will be taken by the American command. The Comiso base will be targeted not only on objectives on the territory of the USSR, it will also be a tool of nuclear blackmail against African states of the Mediterranean and countries in the Middle East.

The American strategists seek to draw as many countries as possible into their sinister preparations, the newspaper emphasizes. Since Belgium and the Netherlands do not venture to say a final "yes" to the "Euromissiles", Washington turned its eyes to Madrid. According to General Gontier, the chief of the General Staff of the Belgian Army, after Spain's joining NATO the deployment of medium-range missiles on its territory was "necessary for strategic reasons".

Meanwhile the Pentagon envisaged an "alternative variation" if an appropriate agreement is reached at the Geneva talks. According to the STERN magazine, Pershing-2 PP [as received] missiles which have a smaller range of action would be deployed. But they can be converted at any moment into full-scale medium-range missiles by adding another stage.

GORSHKOV WEIGHS WARSAW PACT, NATO NAVAL STRENGTH

PM301729 London MORNING STAR in English 30 Nov 82 p 2

[Interview with Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of USSR Naval Forces, by APN "defense commentator" Vasiliy Morozov; date, place not given]

[Text] The USSR doesn't have to look for arguments to reveal the U.S. intention of achieving naval supremacy at all costs, declares Admiral Sergey Gorshkov, the USSR's naval c-in-c and deputy minister of defence.

Senior officials of the U.S. Administration have done this job themselves, he told NOVOSTI military commentator, Vasiliy Morozov.

At an April 1981 ceremony in San Francisco, for instance, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said that parity or sufficiency in naval strength did not suit the U.S. and that it intended to get naval superiority.

Neither he nor President Reagan, he said, doubted that the U.S. would dominate the seas until the next century.

Arguing for an increase in the number of U.S. aircraft carriers to 15, Navy Secretary Lehman explained that this would make it possible to carry out an offensive against the Russians in their own territorial waters and to attack targets located in the Soviet interior with ship launched cruised missiles.

"These statements," Admiral Gorshkov said, "reflect the true state of affairs, reveal the real aims and thrust of U.S. naval armaments and convincingly show where the real threat to peace comes from."

Morozov asked the admiral how the aggressiveness of the imperialist navies had shown itself in practice in the recent period.

"First, the admiral said, "the fleets took the most direct part in post-war local wars, in which U.S. aircraft carriers and assault ships played a special role.

"Second, there has been a clear trend for achieving foreign policy aims by means of a show of strength, to pressure governments which try to separate themselves from the aggressive proclivities of the U.S and NATO and take the path of democratic development.

"Third, we see numerous training exercises and manoeuvres on an ever-increasing scale, in which all types of NATO members are enlisted."

Western allegations about a "growing Soviet naval threat to the U.S." were nonsense, Admiral Gorshkov said.

While it was true that in the past two decades the Soviet fleets technical characteristics and combat ability had improved and it had indeed become an ocean-going fleet. The U.S. Navy, too, had been improved and its combat capability considerably built up.

Strike forces, the core of the U.S. and NATO navies, included 26 aircraft carriers and air craft-capable ships (21 of the U.S.), while the Soviet Navy had only two aircraft-capable ships, which were mainly anti-submarine craft.

And while the Warsaw Pact navies had more short-range small surface craft designed for protection of their own shores, the U.S. and NATO navies had almost three times as many battleships, cruisers, destroyers and frigates, which carried missiles and were designed for strike group missions.

The Warsaw Pact's numerical superiority in submarines was offset by NATO's three-to-one advantage in big warships of chief classes.

Comparison of naval tonnage, the admiral pointed out, well illustrated their respective combat capability: More than 4,500,000 tons for the U.S. and just over half that (about 2,600,00 tons) for the USSR.

The U.S. had a five to two advantage over the USSR in number of naval aircraft.

Its aircraft carriers had over 520 assault planes which carried nuclear weapons and were capable of striking Soviet targets, whereas the Soviet naval airforce was designed to combat groups of warships rather than to hit targets on the American Continent.

Moreover, the U.S. has almost 16 times as many Marines as the Soviet Union -- 190,00 and 12,000 respectively.

The admiral underlined the anti-Soviet direction of numerous NATO military exercises and war games, involving all types of weapons and held in direct proximity to the Soviet and other socialist countries' borders.

The Autumn Forge-81 NATO joint forces exercises included 300 ships of different classes and embraced the Norweigan Sea and the Baltic and Black Sea straits, not to mention the escalation and expansion of sphere of action during West Germany's naval exercises.

Admiral Gorshkov recalled the Soviet memorandum submitted to the UN General Assembly special disarmament session, on ways to remove the growing threat of nuclear war and proposing measures to prevent the escalation of military confrontation on the high seas.

It contained, in particular, a proposal on the withdrawal of missile submarines from the present vast areas of combat patrol and placing a mutually-agreed limit on their range.

It also proposed limiting the deployment of new submarine-launched ballistic missile systems, scrapping the deployment of long-range sea-borne cruise missiles, and spreading confidence-building measures to seas and oceans, especially in regions through which major sea lanes pass.

The U.S. and its NATO partners, however, showed no intention of reaching such an agreement, the admiral remarked.

DISPARITY OF U.S., USSR ARMS TALKS STANCES CITED

Reagan's View

LD011452 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 1 TASS -- The U.S. Administration has confirmed again that it has no constructive approach to the problem of establishing real arms control and improving Soviet-American relations.

In his interview with a number of Latin American newspapers, circulated here, President Reagan stressed Washington's determination to complete the rearmament of America before he agrees to any arms limitation or arms reduction.

In one of the questions the interviewers drew the President's attention to the fact that in its relations with the Soviet Union the administration he heads seeks to attain military superiority and that such a position by the United States has a negative effect on the talks on arms control. Is it not time, they asked the President, to return to the policy of detente and to abandon confrontational rhetorics?

In reply the President asserted, without adducing any proof, that the United States is willing to establish constructive relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of mutual restraint, responsibility and reciprocity. But there and then he attacked the policy of the Soviet Union, accusing it groundlessly of violating these principles.

Reagan again repeated speculation about an alleged change in the alignment of forces in the world, although the U.S. Government itself and the Pentagon stated officially in the eighties that there is an approximate parity of military strength between the USA and the USSR.

Extremely hypocritical was the President's assertion that the United States has always directed the arms limitation and reduction efforts. It is well-known to the whole world that it was Washington that invariably started a new dangerous spiral in the arms race. The decision on the deployment of MX strategic missiles, announced by Reagan a few days ago, raises this arms race one step up and is a gross violation of the earlier Soviet-American accords. But the President described all this as a "strategy of peace", although it is quite clear that Washington's actions tend to increase the danger of nuclear war and hamper the efforts to achieve progress at the talks on arms control.

Further Report

LD302208 Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 30 Nov 82

["Who Is It That Hampers Talks on Nuclear Armaments" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS -- "What mainly hampers the talks on nuclear armaments, both medium-range and strategic armaments, is not the complexity of the solution of these problems, they were overcome by both sides before, but the lack of the United States' wish to reach agreement on the basis of equality and equal security." This was said by director of the Institute of Africa, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Anatoliy Gromyko who took part in a conversation sponsored by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. It was published in the weekly's issue of December 1. Anatoliy Gromyko shares the impressions from the work of the conference "International Politics 1982" that was held in the Hamburg International Institute of Politics and Economy. He took part in the conference as member of a delegation of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

Anatoliy Gromyko said that "Washington is now speculating on objective and natural assymetry of strategic forces of both sides and suggests such versions of reductions that would enable Washington to achieve unilateral advantages or else drag out the talks, accuse the USSR of recalcitrance."

"But the balance of strategic forces, which, by the way, has been recognized by prestigious international institutes and many politicians is the existing equality of the disproportions from both sides," Anatoliy Gromyko stressed.

He said: "This simple truth is kept from the American people. I would like to believe that the common sense and the instinct of self-preservation of the Americans will prevail over the infantile philosophy of 'Why shouldn't we be the first?'".

The Soviet representative said that going by the speeches of the participants in the conference, Western Europeans as a rule do not support the United States' plan at the heightening of confrontation with the USSR. "I think they are aware of their danger and prospectlessness. The speakers, including official representatives of the new FRG Government, declared firmly that they do not go along with the U.S. sanctions against the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline. They admitted that the Soviet Union does not want war," Anatoliy Gromyko said.

Chervov Interview

AU021033 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 26 Nov 82 p 5

[APN interview with Col Gen Nikolay Chervov, chief of administration of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces: "To Halt the Arms Race" -- date and place not given]

[Text] APN military commentor V. Morozov interviewed Col Gen Nikolay Chervov, chief of the administration of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, about the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva.

[Question] The positions of the two sides at the negotiations on limiting and reducing strategic armaments have now become known to the broad public. The United States, for example, proposes that the number of warheads mounted on ballistic missiles be reduced by 1/3 (from 7,500 to 5,000) and that the number of missiles also be cut to a ceiling which should amount to roughly 1/2 of the present number of U.S. ballistic missiles (from 1,700 to 800 units).

Does it not seem that the U.S. stance provides for a radical cut?

[Answer] This may appear so only to inexperienced people. Actually an old American trick is hidden behind the facade of a so-called "radical" cut: The United States would like to dismantle only those things which the USSR has more of. But wherever the United States has a superiority everything is supposed to remain as it is. If one analyzes more deeply the proposal formulated by President Reagan on 9 May this year, its blatant one-sidedness becomes evident. Thus the United States proposes not to discuss the entirety of strategic means but only one of its components, ballistic missiles.

The other components are not being taken into consideration. The United States would like to eliminate the USSR's superiority in the field of land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles, but in doing so the two sides will not be in the same position as far as the number of land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles is concerned; actually the quantitative superiority of the United States in nuclear weapons stationed on board submarines is cemented. The United States does not consider the strategic air force at all, a field where it is greatly superior. Washington also refuses to stop the manufacture and deployment of most modern powerful strategic weapons such as, for example, the intercontinental ballistic MX missiles, the Trident missiles as well as the B-1 bomber, whose financing has already been approved by Congress. The Americans would like to have the USSR reduce its nuclear weapons arsenal several times over while the United States should be able to stockpile its weapons through a planned development of the aforementioned highly modern strategic missiles and bombers.

The main mistake in the U.S. position is that it not only fails to halt the arms race but even gives a green light for its continuation. After all, the United States is virtually striving to achieve complete freedom of action in implementing those programs in which it has a particular interest. This concerns the deployment of the MX missiles, long-range cruise missiles, the Trident system and the plans for stockpiling forward-based nuclear weapons.

[Question] The United States refers to an allegedly particularly destablizing role of the land-based Soviet missiles. This is primarily why they must be dismantled. What can you say about this?

[Answer] It is not being serious to picture Soviet land-based missiles as the main source of instability in the strategic situation.

In reality the Soviet intercontinental missiles, as a component part of the USSR's strategic forces, are facing the strategic U.S. "triad" and thus no "problem" of Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles exists.

It is absurb to maintain: The Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles are allegedly the source of instability and should above all be subjected to major cuts whereas the strategic arms of the United States -- not only those which already exist but also future ones -- are supposed to have even a "stabilizing" effect.

It is not by accident that the Soviet position in Geneva envisages substantial cuts precisely in strategic weapons as a whole. The nature and main essence of this position is that a barrier to the arms race should be erected.

The USSR proposes among other things: to freeze strategic weapons quantitatively even now, to limit their modernization to a maximum extent, and to end the deployment of long-range cruise missiles as well as of air-, sea-, and land-based missiles and the creation of new strategic weapons in general, or, to limit to a maximum extent similar things by means of agreed-upon performance data; not to undertake any actions which could lead to disturbances in the stability of the strategic situation; and to preserve all those positive things which have been achieved by the two sides in the course of previous negotiations.

The partners of the USSR at the Geneva negotiations and the White House should finally realize that it is extremely important today to solve the problem of strategic armaments. "The fate of war and peace," Soviet head of state Leonid Brezhnev once stated, "depends in many respects on whether or not a Soviet-American agreement on limiting and reducing strategic armaments is

ARMS TALKS ROUND COMPLETED; TO RECONVENE 2 FEB

LD021318 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Geneva December 2 TASS -- A plenary session of the delegations of the USSR and the U.S.A. was held here today, which completed the current round of talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments.

It has been agreed that the talks will be continued on February 2, 1983.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS GROWING U.S. ANTIWAR SENTIMENTS

LD261640 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 26 TASS -- "The struggle around a nuclear freeze has acquired the importance of a symbol, becoming an indicator of the correlation of public forces over the question of U.S. nuclear strategy and a weather-gauge of political climate," says a dispatch from San Francisco published in today's IZVESTIYA.

The newspaper recalls that at the November 2 mid-term elections the proposal on a nuclear freeze was put to the vote in America's nine states, 30 counties and cities. A majority of the electorate declared for it in eight states and in almost all those counties and cities. Out of 18 million people who voted in the above-mentioned states, cities and counties, 10.8 million declared for a nuclear freeze. This, the newspaper points out, is an impressive majority considering that the Americans went against their government's policy.

"Washington's risky course also aroused protest among those who did not have a habit of participating in protest movements earlier and those who would rather view the antiwar protest as a kind of anti-American activity," the dispatch emphasizes.

However, IZVESTIYA goes on, "Washington is unwilling to heed the voice of the ten million of Americans who have declared for a nuclear freeze. Instead it does everything to muffle that voice. The President himself does not disdain using methods of direct intimidations. He again resorted to it at his press conference on November 12, asserting that it was 'foreign agents' that stir up anti-nuclear action in the USA, without giving himself the trouble of providing any proofs because there are none".

Pointing out that many of Reagan's key advisers want the arms race, the newspaper writes in conclusion: "Herein lies the danger. Herein lie the sources of the Americans' present unprecedented condern and of the keenness of struggle which is developing on the political scene there.

GROWING CANADIAN ANTIWAR MOVEMENT REPORTED

LD240936 Moscow TASS in English 0814 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA comments on the growing and mounting anti-war, anti-nuclear movement in Canada. The newspaper writes: The proposal was submitted to Canada's Parliament that the federal government should immediately support the demand of millions of Canadians that a universal referendum be held on problems of disarmament, primarily on nuclear disarmament. This demand was clearly expressed at the municipal elections that were just held in the capital and other cities.

As the first step towards ending the arms race, towards disarmament, the newspaper points out, the Canadians demand that the government should turn down Washington's insistent efforts to turn the Canadian territory into a U.S. nuclear-missile test range, that it should annul the consent to the holding of tests of American cruise missiles in the north of the Alberta Province.

How imperative this demand has become today, the commentary runs, one can judge by mass anti-war demonstrations which were held in Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver and scores of other cities of the country. For the time in the whole history of Canada more than 15,000 representatives of various political parties, trade unions, youth organizations, clergymen, scientists, workers in culture gathered on the Parliament Hill in the capital to declare wrathful protest against the policy of the White House, against Canada's involvement in the Pentagon's nuclear-missile preparations, most dangerous for peace.

The sober-minded Canadians believe that the hope for and the guarantee of security and peaceful future of their homeland can be ensured through delivering the country from the shackles of military and political dependence on the United States, PRAVADA writes in conclusion.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA DESCRIBES CEMA FOOD COOPERATION

PM301611 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Nov 82 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences P. Ivashov, adviser to the CEMA Secretariat, under the rubric "Horizons of Integration": "The Food Program and CEMA"]

[Text] Ensuring the steady enhancement of the people's well-being has been and still is the central direction of the economic policy of the CPSU and the fraternal parties of the other CEMA countries. This was graphically reflected once again in the decisions of the congresses and plenums of the CEMA countries' leading parties, which defined the main directions of the socioeconomic development of the national economy in 1981-1985 and for the longer term. Guided by those decisions, the socialist community countries adopted food programs which elaborated a system of measures to further develop and enhance the efficiency of the agroindustrial complex and its central element, agriculture. The USSR Food Program adopted by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum was greeted with great interest in the CEMA countries.

It was pointed out at the 36th CEMA session held in Budapest 8-10 June 1982 that increasing food production entails a wide range of problems of a national and international nature, which it is possible and essential to resolve within the CEMA framework. The general opinion was expressed that the ideas and proposals contained in the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum documents and in the USSR Food Program on developing cooperation with the socialist countries in the agroindustrial sphere must be reflected in everyday practice. The CEMA session participants emphasized that economic, scientific and technical cooperation in agriculture and closely related sectors must be raised to a qualitatively new level in the interests of each country and the socialist community as a whole.

In recent years the CEMA countries, by utilizing scientific production potential as well as the advantages of the international socialist division of labor and the effectiveness of specialization, collaboration and integration in sectors of the agroindustrial complex, have achieved appreciable results in the production and consumption of foodstuffs. In 1980 the gross agricultural output in the CEMA countries as a whole was 54 percent higher than in 1960.

There has been an appreciable increase in the average annual production of grain, sugar beets, vegetables, fruit and other crops. It is characteristic that production growth has occurred chiefly as a result of improving the yields of agricultural crops and the productivity of livestock and poultry. Thus, the average annual productivity per hectare of grain and pulse crops in the CEMA countries as a whole stood at 18.5 quintals in 1976-1980 against 11.6 quintals in 1961-1965.

The long-standing economic, scientific and technical cooperation among the CEMA countries has resulted in positive results in the development of agriculture and the entire agroindustrial complex in these countries. It is carried out on the basis of the provisions of the comprehensive program for the further deepening and improvement of cooperation and the development of socialist economic integration among the CEMA countries, as well as the long-term targeted cooperation program in the sphere of agriculture and the food industry. The latter contains more than 60 measures aimed at resolving biological, technical, technological and economic problems of agricultural production.

International testing of varieties of basic agricultural crops is an effective measure in resolving the said tasks. More than 30 strains and hybrids of agricultural crops developed in other CEMA countries have been zoned in the USSR and introduced into agricultural production following the results of international and state strain tests. Strains and hybrids developed by Soviet plant breeders have become widespread in other CEMA countries. The CEMA countries now supply each other with seeds of 45 agricultural crops.

The realization of international agreements on selection, seed growing and strain testing and the growing volumes of reciprocal deliveries of seed and planting stock are helping to extend the areas under higher-yielding strains and hybrids of agricultural crops. Through the introduction of these strains our country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are obtaining an additional 1.0-1.2 million tons of grain. In the CEMA countries as a whole the introduction of new strains and hybrids is making it possible to obtain an additional 2.0-2.5 million tons of grain.

Questions of the mechanization and electrification of agriculture occupy an important place in cooperation among the CEMA countries. The leading place among them is allocated to elaborating the international system of machines.

What, then, is this system? The catalogue of the international machine system for 1985-1990 contains 1,035 descriptions and 2,446 standard sizes of machines and equipment with the precise agrotechnical requirements relating to them. The system is designed to ensure an increase in labor productivity in all sectors of agriculture.

Here, first, agriculture will be mechanized and electrified in accordance with the new international machine system in such volumes and at such a pace as would ensure, at least, compensation for the outflow of manpower from this sector of the national economy. Second, the new international machine system will have to ensure the elimination of losses and spoiled produce during harvesting and the primary processing of vegetables, fruit and so forth. Third, it is planned to design machinery and equipment so as to make agricultural labor more attractive and prestigious -- which is to ensure that young men and women are attracted to work in the countryside.

Specialization and collaboration among the CEMA countries in the sphere of tractor and agricultural machine building on the basis of the international machine system is bringing about a growing volume of reciprocal deliveries of machines, assemblies and units. The Soviet Union is already purchasing from other CEMA countries machinery and equipment for the mechanization of labor-intensive processes in plant growing and livestock raising. The Soviet Union in turn exports to other CEMA countries powerful tractors, various combines, hydromelioration equipment and so forth.

Great attention is devoted to cooperation in studying and utilizing the CEMA countries' progressive experience, primarily in introducing industrial production methods in plant growing and livestock raising. Thus, Hungarian industrial technology for the cultivation of corn for grain is being introduced widely in the Soviet Union. Compared with the traditional technology, this technology ensures an increase of 10-15 quintals per hectare in the yield and a reduction in labor expenditure per unit of output by one-third and in prime costs by 30 percent. Soviet sugar beet cultivation technology is in turn being introduced in Hungary, as is technology for the cultivation of flax, hemp and castor-oil plants in Romania.

The USSR and the GDR cooperate in drawing up joint projects and constructing (on their own territory) livestock-raising complexes for the industrial production of milk, beef and pork. The equipment for these complexes is supplied through collaboration. The USSR utilizes the experience of Hungary, the GDR and the CSSR in producing poultry-raising products on an industrial basis.

The CEMA countries' cooperation in agriculture and its results contribute to intensification and help to increase the volume and improve the efficiency of production in all sectors of plant growing and livestock raising. But, taking into account the demands on the development of the agroindustrial complex contained in the national food programs, it is necessary to raise the CEMA countries' economic, scientific and technical cooperation to a higher level.

The Soviet Union will continue to make extensive use of the experience which individual CEMA countries possess and will make the transition from exchanging information to mutually advantageous cooperation in the practical assimilation of advanced technologies. The Soviet side is also interested in ensuring that countries with good experience of processing meat, dairy and vegetable produce, sugar beets and oil-yielding crops, producing mixed feed and constructing and operating refrigerators, warehouses, elevators, milling enterprises and mechanized bakeries participate in constructing and modernizing corresponding projects in the Soviet Union.

The other CEMA countries are also interested in further developing and improving the efficiency of agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex. Taking this into account, the 36th CEMA session unanimously adopted a decision to include the report "On Comprehensive Cooperation Measures To Improve Supplies of Foodstuffs for the Population of the CEMA Countries" by the CEMA committee on cooperation in the sphere of planning activity on the preliminary agenda of the next CEMA session meeting. Their realization will open up new, additional possibilities for increasing food production and will help to further enhance the well-being of the fraternal countries' peoples.

CFMA FOOD INDUSTRY COMMISSION MEETS IN SOFIA

PM251123 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS reports: "Ties Are Strengthening"]

[Text] Sofia -- A routine session of the CEMA Standing Commission on the Food Industry has been held in Sofia in which delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR and an SFRY delegation took part. Representatives of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen were present as observers.

The session examined the course of the implementation of the long-term targeted program of cooperation in the sphere of agriculture and the food industry and defined measures for the timely fulfillment of the most important task envisaged by a number of agreements. There was a discussion of the results of the exchange of leading experience in the production of food output.

The results of the CEMA countries' cooperation in the field of the rational and economical use of material, fuel and energy resources in the food industry were summed up.

The commission summed up the results of its activity for 1982 and approved a work plan for 1983-1984.

BRIEFS

CEMA ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION -- The Permanent Commission for Cooperation in the field of Using Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes started working today in the CEMA Secretariat. Questions linked with the progress in implementing long-term specific programs and bringing into operation new enhanced-capacity power units and also in ensuring the safe operation of atomic power stations are due to be discussed. The commission will continue to coordinate the plan for 1986-1990 in this field. Fifty major industrial enterprises and associations in eight CEMA member countries are now taking part in implementing agreements on the development of atomic energy. In the current 10-years period it is planned to bring into operation atomic power stations with a capacity of 37 million kilowatts in the European states and in Cuba with the Soviet Union's assitance. For comparsion let us say that this will make it possible to save approximately 70 million tons of standard fuel per year. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Nov 82 LD]

LEADING NATO GROUPS CONVENE IN BRUSSELS

Nuclear Planning Group

LD011036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] The NATO Nuclear Planning Group's session, under obvious pressure from the United States, has adopted a communique in Brussels which notes the necessity of carrying out the program for deploying a new generation of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. According to Belgian press reports, serious disagreements between the United States and its allies came to light at the group's meeting. Belgium and Holland, for example, confirmed their previous position: The decision on the deployment of cruise missiles on their territory has been postponed until the completion of Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. Greece has refused to sign the communique.

Military Planning Committee

LD011550 Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Brussels December 1 TASS -- A two-day session of the Military Planning Committee opened here today within the framework of winter conferences of NATO leading bodies held at the NATO headquarters. The session of the Military Planning Committee is attended by the defence ministers or their representatives of 15 NATO member countries (without France).

On the session's agenda are the problems of further increasing NATO's military potential which were already discussed during the earlier meetings of NATO's Euro-group and the Nuclear Planning Group.

Yesterday's one-day session of the Nuclear Planning Group, attended by the defence ministers of 14 NATO member-countries (without France and Iceland), passed -- obviously under U.S. pressure -- a final communique reaffirming the intention of the NATO top leadership to press ahead with carrying out the decision of the NATO's council on the deployment of 572 American medium-range nuclear missiles in the territories of a number of West European countries unless a concrete agreement on arms control is achieved by the end of 1983. To force through this thesis false arguments were put forward again about an alleged "disproportion" in nuclear strength between the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries.

The news agency BELGA says that despite pressure from Washington, the ministers of Belgium and the Netherlands reaffirmed their old positions at the session, saying that these countries have not yet assumed any concrete commitments on the question of deployment of new American missiles in their territories and made their final consent to this dependent on the progress of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. A. Papandreou, the prime minister and defence minister of Greece, did not attend the session of the Nuclear Planning Group and the Greek representative at the session reserved his position on a number of points of the communique.

Participants in the session reaffirmed their intention to keep their strategic nuclear forces, nuclear medium-range means and conventional armed forces at a "proper level" and stressed the importance of keeping up the level of the nuclear forces as the key element of NATO's strategy.

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger made a report in which he advertised in every way the strategic nuclear concept of the U.S. Administration. He dwelt in detail on Washington's decision to deploy 100 MX inter-continental ballistic missiles, which touched off a wave of protests in the USA and West European countries as a new step in the dangerous nuclear arms race.

'Rogers Plan,' Greek Stand

LD020642 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2232 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Brussels, 2 Dec (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports that today is the final day of the session of NATO's Military Planning Committee, in which defense ministers or their representatives from the 14 member-countries of the bloc (with the exception of France and Iceland) are participating.

Yesterday its participants discussed various aspects of the continuation of the arms race, in particular the "Rogers plan," so named after the present commander of the NATO Armed Forces in Europe. This plan envisages the intensive production and procurement of conventional, non-nuclear types of weapons, especially electronic means of waging war. In the process Rogers is insisting that the countries of the alliance raise their military spending by 4 percent annually. As the Brussels newspaper LA CITE noted, this plan "does not arouse much enthusiasm" in the West European allies which are currently experiencing serious financial and economic difficulties brought on by the protracted crisis.

According to the BELGA news agency, C. Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense, has proposed to the allies new types of weapons which have the same characteristics as cruise missiles and the Pershings but without nuclear warheads, which are replaced by "classical" warheads.

According to circles close to the Greek delegation, A. Papandreou, the Greek prime minister and minister of defense, has asked the allies "a number of serious questions about NATO's intention to modernize its military bases in Turkey and about the secret U.S.-Turkish military agreement, signed on 29 November here, about the use of Turkish air bases by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces. As we know, Greek representatives in NATO's Nuclear Planning Group refused to sign the final communique since it contained clauses about the bloc's preparations for the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe, which is vigorously opposed by Athens.

CSCE EDITORIAL GROUP HOLDS 'BUSINESSLIKE' TALKS

PM011055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Forum's Work"]

[Text] On 18 November at the Madrid meeting of representatives of states participating in the CSCE two sessions of the Editorial Group took place to discuss sections of the concluding document concerning security problems, the principles of relations between states and questions of cooperation in humanitarian spheres. Among journalists accredited to the meeting it is noted that the discussion of these questions was businesslike.

U.S. PLANS TRADE WAR AGAINST W. EUROPE, JAPAN

LD011458 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports: The U.S. Administration perceived the failure of its plans to force its partners in the course of the conference of the countries subscribing to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) into making unilateral concessions as a signal for the start of all-out trade "war" against Western Europe and Japan.

Speaking at the U.S. Business Institute, William Brock, the U.S. representative to trade talks, gave a rather downbeat assessment of the prospects of further cooperation within the GATT framework and warned that the agreement was perhaps heading for collapse.

He made it clear that GATT suited the United States only because it met its global commercial interests. But, he added threateningly, the United States could defend its interests also without GATT.

The United States was specially irritated by the Western countries' unwillingness to obey U.S. diktat and cut their agricultural exports.

U.S. Agriculture Secretary John Block also sharply criticised the position held by the West Eur pean countries. He threatened that the United States would exert every effort to ensure its farm produce access to foreign markets. According to what his deputy Rich Lyng had to say, one of the first U.S. steps in this direction will be subsidizing the exports of a number of agriculture products, which will deal a serious blow at the trade positions of the Common Market countries.

Simultaneously, the U.S. Administration launched a massive attack on Japan, taking advantage of the advent to power there of the government of Yasuhiro Nakasone, who is regarded here as being in favour of settling U.S.-Japanese contradictions in the field of trade. In recent days a whole number of highly-placed U.S. Adminstration officials, including Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldridge and D. McDonald, deputy U.S. special representative to trade talks, made tough statements demanding that Tokyo should throw its door open even wider to U.S.commodities and services. They said that the U.S. deficit in trade with Japan would reach 25 billion dollars by year's end.

U.S. ESCALATES SOUTH ASIA MILITARY ACTIVITIES

NC251836 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] During the past months, the United States has escalated its militaristic activities near the Iranian borders to a great extent. The Pentagon signed an agreement some time ago with Turkey, which has been drawn into the aggressive NATO Pact, by virtue of which it has started setting up new air force bases and rennovating existing bases in Turkey. THE WASHINGTON POST writes that this allows spying against Iran to be carried out on a vast scale. Referring to the strategic advantages of these bases, including the new air force base which is to be built in Mus, this U.S. newspaper states that this base is situated only 550 miles from Tehran and 700 miles from Abadan. The United States wants to use the bases it is building to carry out its gendarme duties in southwest Asia, including the Persian Gulf.

Simultaneously, the United States pays great attention to the escalation of the presence of its troops in the direct proximity of the Persian Gulf near the Iranian borders. Major General Kingston, commander of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, stated some time ago that the Persion Gulf region is one of the major areas of activity of this force, which now numbers more than 230,000. Some time ago the Pentagon sent three additional aircraft carriers together with support ships and (?13) transport ships carrying arms to strengthen these forces. These ships are now near Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean and are also constantly patroling in the Persian Gulf.

Presently the United States is preparing for military maneuvers with the participation of the armed forces of its regional allies. Iran's prime minister, Musavi-Khamene'i, described these maneuvers as a U.S. danger threatening Iran.

By signing a military cooperation agreement with Pakistan and allocating $3.2 billion for this purpose, the United States has drawn Pakistan into active participation in its military preparations.

The Pentagon is now rapidly turning Gwadar port in Pakistan, near Iran's eastern border, into its military base. The English-language newspaper NATIONAL HERALD writes that units of the Rapid Deployment Force will be stationed in these bases, too. The ASSOCIATED PRESS has reported that U.S. forces are now extensively using Karachi port in Pakistan, 110 kilometers from the Hormoz Strait.

The United States is trying, in one way or another, to justify its military preparations to social circles in southwest Asia and is disseminating fabrications on the imaginery Soviet danger which allegedly threatens (?this country). Washington invokes the Soviet assistance to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which comes in implementing the latter's request on neutralizing the undeclared aggression started by the U.S. imperialists against this newly established republic. But if Washington truly wants the Soviet Union to withdraw its limited military units, which have entered Afghanistan completely on the basis of the UN Charter, then why has it not accepted the Afghan Government's repeated proposals on normalizing the situation around Afghanistan and stopped its aggression? If this had been done, peace would have been established and the need for Soviet military assistance to Afghanistan would have been removed. However, the United States opposes the establishment of peace in southwest Asia. The United States is allocating more resources every day to strengthen the Afghan counterrevolutionaries who are sent to the Afghan Republic. It uses various means to aggravate tension in the region so that it can increase its military presence in the region. Washington (?apparently) does not want to hide the true objective of its military preparations in this region.

The present U.S. Administration flagrantly announces that it will resort to force to ensure its vital interests in southwest Asia -- in other words in order to allow U.S. companies to plunder the oil and other natural resources of Iran and other regional countries. The United States hopes to make Iran and other southwest Asian countries subject to Washington's diktats. Such plans by the U.S. imperialists strongly enrage and raise voices of protest in Iran and other regional nations. The newspaper AL-KHALIJ, published in the United Arab Emirates, wrote some time ago: The objective behind U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf is to plunder the natural resources of regional countries and to establish U.S. military control in this region (?with the assistance) of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force. The same newspaper adds: The national duty of all the regional nations is to thwart these aggressive plans.

The Soviet Union fully supports the just struggles of the people of Iran and of other nations of southwest Asia. CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Andropov said on Monday at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum: Solidarity with nations that have been liberated from the bonds of colonialist oppression and with nations that are defending their independence is and will be among the bases forming the foundation of Soviet foreign policy.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA VIEWS KABUL ARMS RACE FORUM

PM261025 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Nov 82 Second Edition p 3

[Article by G. Musayelyan: "Rejuvenated Kabul"]

[Text] The ancient capital of Afghanistan looks elegant, joyful and youthful in these November days. State banners and party flags, scarlet posters inscribed with graceful Arabic script, beautiful panels and garlands of multicolored light bulbs and decorations made of roses -- that is how Kabul welcomed the delegates to the conference "Socioeconomic Development and the Threat of War."

It was organized at the initiative of the WPC and assembled emissaries from over 50 countries of Asia, Africa, Europe and America. A USSR delegation and representatives from a number of international organizations took part in the forum's work.

The conference's agenda and the speeches by representatives of various states already showed that the arms race foisted on mankind by imperialism and its interference in the internal affairs of the developing countries and, finally, the military conflicts which imperialism provokes oblige the young states to increase their military expenditure. And that hinders the fruitful development of their economic and manpower resources.

Advocating the establishment of a just economic order, the delegates sharply denounced the policy of neocolonialism and imperialism. They contrasted this course with their equal cooperation and mutually advantageous trade with the socialist community countries, calling these relations exemplary and just.

An appeal was heard at the conference for the developing states to create a common front against the bloc of the developed capitalist countries with a view to defending their vital economic interests. Here it was noted that trying to rely on foreign aid and investments is a serious obstacle on the path of achieving economic independence.

As it were summing up all these speeches, the Afghan representative, S. Mourteza, noted that the developing states can achieve socioeconomic progress only under conditions of peaceful coexistence while implementing progressive socioeconomic transformation. He described the great positive changes which have taken place in the DRA since the April Revolution now that the revolutionary government is devoting all its efforts to the building of a new society of freedom and justice.

The very fact that such a representative international forum has been held in Kabul exposes all the lies of some Western propagandists who are fueling hostile stories about the DRA. The envoys from the countries of different continents were able to see for themselves what the new authorities have given Afghanistan's peoples and tribes. Since April 1978 about 250 industrial establishments have been commissioned, 300,000 peasant families have received free land, and mechanized agricultural centers with a fleet of about 450 machines have been created. Today over 630,000 Afghans are learning to read and write. In a little over 4 years 300,000 people have received diplomas of graduation from literacy courses while over a long period before the revolution just 5,000 people graduated from such courses.

The Soviet Union has made an important contribution to these achievements. Our country has trained thousands of Afghan specialists. Of every 100 large and small industrial enterprises constructed in the DRA since the April Revolution, 99 have been created with the USSR's participation.

The Afghan people's successes would have been even more substantial had it not been for the intrigues of their enemies waging an undeclared war against the republic. Whomsoever I talked with during my trips to Afghanistan -- peasants, workers, merchants, teachers or employees -- I heard the same reply from all of them: "We want peace, we want to put an end to poverty and illiteracy as soon as possible."

Addressing a session of the conference, Najib, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, stressed that the process of stabilization is developing steadily and gangs of mercenaries are suffering defeat under the blows from the armed forces and defenders of the revolution and an increasing number of bandits are voluntarily surrendering to the authorities. He urged the emissaries of the planet's peace-loving forces to support the just cause of the people of revolutionary Afghanistan.

Yes, the Afghan people thirst for peace as parched land thirsts for a drink of water. "Things are hard for us now," I was told by the peasant (Abdul Gani) from Qandahar. "The imperialists and the dushmans [enemies] want to commit the Afghan land to conflagration and to deprive us of our rights again. But we peasants always remember who gave us the land. Although I am an old man my eyes still see clearly and my rifle butt does not tremble at my shoulder. I have three sons. They are all serving in the army, defending the April Revolution and the honor and freedom of our motherland."

NOVYE VREMYA: U.S. 'DIMINISHING ROLE' OF UN

LD241332 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- The United States seeks in every way to diminish the role of the United Nations Organization, its General Assembly and the Security Council. This is the conclusion made by the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] in its Russian-language November 26 issue analysing Washington's policy towards the United Nations.

Touching upon the U.S. negative stand which prevented adoption at the United Nations of the resolution on termination of the Israeli aggression, the weekly writes: Threatening to suspend its activities at the United Nations and to stop giving it financial support, the U.S. Government seeks to discard the international community to the bygone times. The pretext, contrary to the elementary logic, is used for blackmail. The United States is ready to disregard the interests of the whole world for the sake of "solidarity" with the state which systematically violates the letter and the spirit of the U.N. Charter, ignores the decision of the United Nations.

Support by the U.S. Administration of Israeli extremists, Britain's military venture in the South Atlantic, the reactionary regimes in Latin America, racists of South Africa pursues the aim of preserving a kind of creeping tension in various parts of the world. To keep the world in constant tension -- this is the component part of the strategy of the "crusade" against community, writes the NEW TIMES.

Washington seeks to have that strategy opposed to detente and to thereby divert the peoples from solution of the main problems -- elimination of the threat of a world thermonuclear catastrophe, and end to the arms race, universal and complete disarmament, the weekly stresses.

The world development raises many questions of mankind and these questions should be resolved through negotiations, not from the positions of blackmail and confrontation. Any attempts to prevent normal functioning of the United Nations are fraught with unforeseen and dangerous consequences. Nobody should forget about this, the article in the weekly NEW TIMES stresses.

U.S. EXPLOITS DIFFERENCES BETWEEN OAU STATES

LD281916 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Who Is Torpedoing the Meetings of the Organization of African Unity at the Summit Level?"]

[Text] Once again the 19th annual OAU summit meeting failed to materialize. The first time was last August when a number of states abstained from attending the meeting because they did not approve the decision accepting representatives of the Western Saharan people within the OAU. In order to preserve African unity, the Saharan representatives willingly agreed not to partake in the conference.

This time nearly half the number of states resorted -- as was the case last August -- to another excuse, namely the representation of Chad. This trend naturally arouses concern and raises the question: Who benefits from this?

Let us recall the events of last August. At that time the Reagan administration, according to the French LIBERATION, conducted a fierce campaign calling on its African friends not to go to Tripoli. Jean Kirkpatrick, the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, made a special trip to Africa. According to the Nigerian daily STAR, she formulated a campaign of boycotting the OAU. Let us now return to the present. On the eve of the session, when OAU foreign ministers meeting in Tripoli were discussing ways to rescue the organization, American Vice President George Bush made a tour of a number of African states. It was announced in Washington that the purpose of his tour was, above anything else, to find a solution to the Namibian question. Nevertheless, the ETHIOPIAN HERALD pointed out that Bush was sent at a very tense time.

As to the question of who benefits, one must expose the purpose of this benefit. The AFRICAN PROGRESSIVE PRESS gave an accurate answer to this question. APS said that the enemies of Africa are prepared to take any measure to foil the activity of the OAU and its regional branches. Their aim is to postpone for as long as possible the granting of independence to both the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, and to prevent the solving of the question of Western Sahara so as to maintain their control over the natural resources of African states and hinder the process of their economic and social development.

The history of relations of imperialist states, the United States above all, with the countries of Africa is a history full of subversive activities in the fields of economy and politics. It is a history of military pressures and financial blackmail with the aim of compelling the nascent states to follow in the orbit of the West, or at any rate with the aim of compelling them not to object to it. It is a history of Africa confronting these machinations; it is a history of activities of solidarity of the African states in the international arena, particularly at the United Nations, in defense of peace and international cooperation and in support of the victims of aggression and violence, including, primarily, the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. What is significant is the fact that Bush did not succeed in deceiving the Africans, despite the difficulties which the OAU is facing as a result of actions by pro-West forces. The leaders of Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Senegal, Zaire and the Cape Verde Islands have rejected the Namibian settlement plan, which only benefits the leaders of Pretoria and the United States.

African quarters express confidence that no plots can break the will of the Africans and their endeavors for freedom, independence and equality. This confidence is founded on an historic, political and social basis.

PRAVDA ON STATE DEPARTMENT CBW 'FABRICATIONS'

OW021141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 82 First Edition p 5

[Editorial article under the rubric "On Another Falsehood"]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Dec (TASS) -- If anyone should ever set oneself the task of drawing up the history of misinformation, the so-called "reports" of the U.S. Department of State ascribing to the Soviet Union the use of chemical weapons would fill this history as a sort of "classics" of the crudest and lowest slander. Every one of such fabrications came under scathing criticism of many foreign scientists, experts, politicians, public figures and observers. But the U.S. Department of State, which assumed the dirty function of concocting anti-Soviet fabrications, stubbornly continues trying the patience of the public. One secretary of state replaced another, but the flow line of the factory of falsehoods worked and is working nonstop.

A few days ago, another falsifying "report" surfaced from "Foggy Bottom" (area of Washington where the State Department is situated) like a muddy swamp bubble. This is the same trite allegation about the supposed use of chemical weapons by the Soviet Union and its "allies" in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

This publication has been preceded by a loud salvo from Washington at the United Nations. The point is that over recent years the U.S. Administration publicly promised many times that the results of an investigation conducted by a group of UN experts is about to appear to corroborate Washington's version. This group formed in 1980 went many times to the area of the Afghan-Pakistani border and to Southeast Asia and compared U.S. fabrications with facts.

"We have done everything possible to compile an objective and impartial report," major general of the medical corps 'Ismat 'Izz of Egypt, chairman of the expert team, has stated. What then are the findings of the inquiry? Despite the insistent promptings and pressure of the U.S. secret services, the UN experts found nothing to confirm American versions.

The Washington leaders' hopes for an "international sensation" have gone up in smoke, and in their anger they have forgotten the diplomatic language. Kenneth Edelman, deputy permanent representative of the United States at the United Nations has grossly attacked the UN experts. "They do not want to reckon with anything but evidence collected right at the site," he fumed. (But what other proof can be considered authentic?) Edelman was outraged by the fact that specialists from different countries had dared "to call in question the accusations made by the United States." That was why, the diplomat threatened, "Washington is going to disassociate itself from the UN investigation." Carried on by his ire, he attacked the whole of the international community and claimed that "if the United Nations could not cope with this, then what can it cope with?" But anger makes bad counsel.

Having given vent to his pent-up feelings, the high-ranking U.S. representative made it clear that the Washington slanderers had again missed their mark.

But that lesson was lost on them as well. A few days later the above-mentioned "report" made up by the Department of State and secret services "on their own" was released. But one can hardly see anything resembling "findings" in the report. There are no facts, no documentary evidence. The "report" is full of absurd rumors and allegations imputed to anonymous "witnesses" and "eyewitnesses." This "information" can be cooked up wherever you wish and in any amount. The only thing is it does not prove anything.

Both the compilers of such "reports" and those who put their signatures under them know well that they do not contain even a modicum of truth. This raises a question: What do you call all this then? Apart from everything else, it is immoral to act in this way knowing in advance that all this is lies. Yes, Messrs deceivers, immoral.

The truth about the actual users of chemical weapons would have been revealed if correspondents at the press conference in the Department of State had been shown chemical grenades with American marking which are supplied to mercenary bandits sent into Afghanistan, or U.S.-made chemical bombs dropped on Salvadoran patriots by the punitive troops of the dictatorial junta, or containers with poison which claimed 1.6 million Vietnamese as their victims during the U.S. aggression.

The truth about who is carrying on large-scale preparations for chemical warfare would have been exposed if they had shown samples of 90 types of chemical ammunition kept in the Pentagon's arsenals (their total number if 5 million units), and a sample of new, binary weapons which are going to be produced at the Pine Bluff industrial complex which is now under construction in Arkansas.

The state of affairs would have been made clear if the public had been reminded that it was the United States that had unilaterally broken off the talks on banning and eliminating chemical weapons.

It would have served the cause of truth for the U.S. Secretary of State as he sent that "report" to the members to explain in a covering letter why the United States had the other day been the only one to vote against the draft resolution "On Banning Chemical and Bacteriological Weapons" in the First Committee of the General Assembly.

But the grim truth goes against the grain of Washington strategists. That is why they need anti-Soviet falsehoods, just to try and drown the truth in them. The insistence with which falsehoods about the Soviet Union are being propagated makes it clear that all this is being done to distract world public attention from the large-scale U.S. program of chemical weapons buildup and to secure ever new billions of dollars for its own inhuman plans to use weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons. Both big and small deceivers are working for this purpose.

The manufacture of anti-Soviet falsehoods in official Washington has become a kind of industry which knows no recessions. They come up with falsehoods trying to smear the most diverse aspects of Soviet foreign policy. This is a waste of time. No slanderous allegations can shake the high authority and prestige of the peace-loving policy of the Soviet state, which is doing everything possible to curb the arms race and to secure a ban on weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons.

The latest falsehood will bring neither laurels nor dividends to its authors. It just prompts the international public to take an even closer look at U.S. actions which are militarist and hostile to peace and which they are vainly attempting to conceal with a sheaf of anti-Soviet insinuations and falsehoods.

GERASIMOV ON CURRENT RELATIONS WITH U.S.

AU010957 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Nov 82 p 6

[Article by APN political commentator Gennadiy Gerasimov: "USSR-USA: Looking for Signs of a Warming; Really a 'New Beginning'?"]

[Text] The death of Leonid Brezhnev has prompted a wait-and-see pause in Soviet-American relations and speculations about their future.

In a talk with U.S. Vice President George Bush, Soviet representative Yuriy Andropov expressed his appreciation of the respect shown by the U.S. Administration for Leonid Brezhnev's memory. President Reagan added to the words of condolences in the telegram a "strong U.S. wish to be active in the direction of improving relations with the Soviet Union." In his speech at the funeral ceremony in Red Square, Yuriy Andropov emphasized the Soviet Union's unremitting readiness for honorable, equal and mutually advantageous cooperation with any state that shows an interest.

Two events -- the lifting of the American "sanctions" for the participation of Western firms in the construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline and the convening of the session of the Soviet-American Trade and Economic Commission in Moscow -- have elicited a certain dose of optimism in assessing the prospects for relations between the two giants.

It is interesting to compare the reactions to what has happened in Moscow in the two capitals of the key ideological antagonists of socialism and communism who see in the Soviet Union the "personification of evil" -- in Washington and London.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher regards the change in leadership of the Soviet Union as the beginning of a "period of uncertainty" in relations between West and East and sees this uncertainty as opening the possibility for some sort of dangerous steps from the USSR. Thatcher deliberately ignores the continuity stressed by Moscow in implementing that strategic line of domestic and foreign policy which came into being under the favorable influence of Leonid Brezhnev.

At a 12 November press conference, Ronald Reagan answered the question whether a period of aggravation of tension might not occur as the consequence of a "test of strength" by the new Soviet leadership by saying that he does not expect anything like that.

That comparison of stances, and also other special aspects of Washington's reaction, have given some observers the opportunity to contemplate a possible "beginning of a mild warming" in American-Soviet relations, and even the possibility that "an atmosphere of Nixonian realism has begun to reign" in the White House.

In view of the regressive development of Soviet-American relations during President Reagan's tenure, one really can note a process of reassessment which, however, began even much earlier. Let us recall that in the beginning the Reagan administration did not consider itself to be prepared for talks with the Soviet Union, and the utterances of its representatives often left the impression that they did not want talks.

Later, a certain movement started, and the talks on nuclear weapons and on limitating the number of strategic weapons began in Geneva. But the causes of this movement were more external (above all, the pressure on Washington from its alarmed allies) than internal, than the result of reflection and reassessment. This also is attested to by the continuing "tough" anti-Soviet rhetoric.

One can understand the observers and political representatives who would like to make use of the current pause for constructive steps in the interest of improving relations between the two countries. For example, Republican Senator Robert Dole, who was in Moscow recently, noted that a shift has begun in the Reagan administration toward a "new beginning."

However, Moscow still finds it difficult to believe in Washington's "new beginning," being prevented from it by the contradictory "signals," if we employ the language of American diplomacy. President Reagan declared that "it takes two to tango. Therefore there have to be actions which would show that they, too want to tango with us."

Let us dwell upon this metaphor of the President's. An invitation to dance is not usually contingent upon a request that the partner changes his views or his clothes.

A partner is accepted as he is. For example, Moscow does not demand from Washington, as a precondition for talks, that it eliminates unemployment, something which prevents the fulfillment of one of man's fundamental rights: the right to work. However, Washington tends to place various preconditions pertaining to "improvements" in accordance with the notions of American representatives, conditions regulating "Soviet conduct" in the sphere of foreign, and also domestic, policy. At a press conference held on 18 November, Secretary of State George Shultz again spoke of foreign, and also domestic, policy. At a press conference held on 18 November, Secretary of State George Shultz again spoke about these American expectations as regards a "change of conduct." That, however, is a return to a blind alley or, as an old Russian proverb goes, an attempt to impose one's own rules in someone else's domain. It is a display of unwillingness to look at oneself critically. In an article devoted to the "tango danced by two," NEW YORK TIMES commentator Anthony Lewis noted that "only a totally shortsighted person cannot understand that the United States has had a share in the recent deterioration of relations."

Moscow is ready to improve these relations. Simply the fact that the new CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Yuriy Andropov, met with Vice President George Bush was assessed by observers as a good will gesture or, if you wish, a "signal." Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has met with American businessmen, and Vasily Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received a group of members of the U.S. Congress. In other words, Americans who paid a visit to Moscow were received at a high party, state and parliamentary level.

The Soviet preparedness to improve relations with the United States is not based on preconditions, but on the generally recognized norms of international conduct: The Soviet side is prepared to build relations with the United States on the foundation of absolute equality, noninterference and mutual respect in the interest of the nations of the two countries and in the interest of improving the international situation.

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE APPROVES FOREIGN AID BILL

LD011342 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 1 TASS -- The foreign operations subcommittee of the Senate has approved a bill on 11.5-billion-dollar assistance to foreign states for the 1983 fiscal year. This is almost 250 million dollars more than was asked by the White House.

Under strong pressure from the pro-Israeli lobby the legislators voted for a considerable increase of military and economic aid to Tel Aviv, the main advocate of U.S. foreign policy interests in the Middle East. 850 million dollars are allocated for Israel to buy modern American military equipment. Economic aid to the Israeli expansionists is increased by 125 million dollars to total 910 million dollars. Hundreds of millions of dollars are to go to repressive pro-American regimes in different countries of the world.

UN RESOLUTION ON AFGHAN QUESTION ATTACKED

Soviet Position

LD011320 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 1 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

Despite protests from the delegations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and other peace-loving states, the United States and its Western allies managed again to impose on the General Assembly a discussion of the non-existent "Afghan question", in violation of the elementary standards of international law and the U.N. Charter. The aim behind this provocation is to strengthen the counter-revolutionary forces which have extensive support, military and material, from the more aggressive forces of imperialism, and to cast aspersions on the selfless political assistance given to the Afghan people by the Soviet Union.

As was pointed out correctly during the discussion of the resolution on the "Afghan question" which was imposed by the enemies of the April Revolution, this resolution, far from bringing nearer a political settlement, will only make more difficult the search of ways to normalise the situation around Afghanistan. This resolution is devoid of political realism, ignores the objective factors of the situation, and does not take into account the legitimate interests and constructive initiatives of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The Soviet delegation at the UNO, strongly objecting to this resolution, pointed out that the adoption of this resolution is tantamount to inadmissible intereference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. It is not hard to see that all those who voted for this resolution voted in effect -- either at their own free will or under pressure from imperialist states -- for preserving indefinitely tension in south-west Asia.

The ruling circles of the USA seek at any price to preserve tension around Afganistan in order to carry through their strategic plans. In this sense the "undeclared war" which is being waged by the forces of the counter-revolution and imperialist reaction against Afghanistan, is only part of an extensive plan to destabilize the situation throughout the region, from southern Asia to the Persian Gulf. A special role in these plans is assigned to Pakistan from whose territory armed intervention against Afghanistan is now taking place. The Pentagon's strategists do not conceal the fact that Washington would like to have military bases in Pakistan, especially airbases and seaports that could be used by the "interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces".

Thus, according to Washington's plans, Afghanistan should serve one of the links on forward lines which the USA wants to establish in south-west Asia according to its concept of anti-Soviet "strategic concensus". According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, L. Poullada, former specialist in Afghan affairs at the U.S. State Department, suggests that the Afghan bandits should be regarded as a forward unit of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

The actions and policies of those patronising the Afghan counter-revolution are at variance with the national interests of the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In this connection the plan for a political settlement, put forward by the Afghan side, represents a concrete and realistic programme for negotiations with the governments of neighboring countries, a programme which fully remains pertinent.

The proposals of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, taking into account some of the wishes of the other sides concerned, are an expression of the goodwill aimed at a speedy transition to a mutually useful dialogue.

As to the position of the Soviet Union, it is clear and consistent. The USSR fully backs the constructive position of the Government of the DRA. The USSR stands for a peaceful political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of a complete and unconditional termination and guaranteed nonresumption of armed or any other interference in the Afghan affairs, for the normalisation of relations between Afghanistan and its neighbors. There is no other way to ease tension in south-west Asia, except talks.

Reason for Soviet Troops

GF011718 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Station observer commentary: "New Interference in DRA's Affairs"]

[Summary] Dear listeners: The UN General Assembly has concluded its debate on the question of Afghanistan -- a debate which was imposed by the United States. The address delivered by the U.S. representative to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, showed the nature and meaning of this fruitless debate. "Kirkpatrick attacked the Soviet Union and the DRA with malicious onslaughts. The debate organized in the United Nations by the United States clearly has nothing to do with the effort made to end the tragedy befallen the Afghan people for over 4 years now. This new effort made by imperialist forces for interfering in the DRA's internal affairs is aimed at encouraging counterrevolutionary forces to continue their struggle against the populist sovereignty and exonerating the undeclared war U.S. imperialism has imposed on the Afghan people with the help of its [word indistinct]. Apart from this, the debate was an effort aimed at fanning a cold war in the United Nations and at exploiting the situation around Afghanistan with a view to undermining the endeavor made to defuse international tension."

In the light of all this, the socialist countries expressed their opposition to the recourse made by such exploitation. India, which is a member of the Nonaligned Movement, expressed that it did not want to participate in a debate which was organized to threaten world peace. Meanwhile, socialist countries and other nonaligned members have also expressed opposition to debates of this nature. On the other hand, the DRA representative to the United Nations has clearly opposed interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, noting that no one has the right to dictate the path the DRA should follow.

"In April 1978, the Afghan people realized their revolution and chose the path leading to major social changes. They have achieved significant success on this path. However, had they not impeded the Afghan people, that is had the United States not commenced a disastrous undeclared war against the DRA, and had it not sent over (?3,000) robbers into Afghanistan, the (?achievements would have been greater) and the Afghan people would have had a better life than what they have today."

The undeclared war and the armed interference by the imperialists in the DRA's internal affairs constitute the main reasons for the tense situation around Afghanistan. "However, the United Nations [as heard] and its allies, which purposely distort the actual nature of this intricate state of affairs, are endeavoring to link everything to the presence of a limited number of Soviet military units in Afghanistan. It is common knowledge, however, that the military units referred to are in the DRA on the basis of the numerous calls made by the legal Afghan Government and of the agreement between the Soviet Union and the DRA providing for friendship and fruitful neighborly relations and cooperation. The only task of the Soviet military units is to help the Afghan people in warding off aggression. And, as stated by Soviet leaders on numerous occasions, it was not easy for the Soviet Union to arrive at the decision to send troops to Afghanistan.

"Obviously, sending troops would require significant funds and endanger the lives of thousands of young men in military uniform. If our country [words indistinct] and has arrived at the decision to send [word indistinct] military units to Afghanistan, it must be known that it had no other alternative."

The interference of the United States and the reactionary forces had attained dimensions threatening the independence and territorial integrity of Afghanistan. Naturally, the Soviet Union could not remain as a mere onlooker to the developments, nor could it ignore the DRA Government's call. "Nevertheless, it is common knowledge that while sending its troops to the DRA, the Soviet Union declared that it will withdraw its military units on the basis of an agreement with the DRA Government in the event the interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs cease. However, as it is observed, this interference is not being terminated. On the contrary, it is being intensified. Therefore, it is now obvious that the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan under such conditions will be taken as a green light for mass intervention by the robbers and foreign occupationist forces from the outside and for [words indistinct] in Afghanistan. (?Quick changes) cannot lead to (?favorable) developments in Afghanistan. Therefore, this is (?contrary) to the international principles heeded by the Soviet people."

The stand of the Soviet Union has been made clear by the address made by the Soviet representative to the United Nations. He reiterated that the Soviet Union favors resolving the situation around Afghanistan through peaceful means. It also favors the establishment of normal relations between Afghanistan and its neighbors. However, this has not satisfied the United States. In view of this, the intention behind the debate on the question of Afghanistan in the United Nations was to cause further deterioration of the situation around the DRA.

IZVESTIYA ON WESTERN 'PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST DRA

OW290406 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 3

[A. Akhmedzyanov "Notes on the Subject": "The Dushmans' Patrons"]

[Text] For some time now among representatives of the West's ruling circles trips to the Afghan border regions of Pakistan, where camps and centers for training Afghan counterrevolutionaries are located, have been a constant pursuit. They use these theatrical tours to make unbridled anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet propaganda. The visitors encourage the dushmans and throw out new promises of aid in money and weapons.

Now Z. Brzezinski, former national security adviser to the U.S. president, U.S. Secretary of Justice W. Smith, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and others have won themselves unfortunate reputations as the Afghan counterrevolution's benefactors. This list was added to recently by Douglas Hurd, minister of state at the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office. While in Islamabad this British official incited the basmaks by appealing to them to "step up resistance" against the DRA Government and pharisaically declared the necessity of giving some kind of "humanitarian aid to the people of Afghanistan," by which, of course, he was by no means referring to the Afghan people.

As a person who has personally visited the military camps Mr Hurd ought to realize that Britain's deliveries of chemical weapons to the counterrevolutionary cutthroats (which the BAKHTAR AGENCY recently reported), supply of other types of weapons to the basmaks and dispatch of British instructors to the camps to teach the basmaks their murdering trade cannot be called "humanitarian aid" even by someone with the sickest imagination, any more than the word "people" can be applied to the rabble on which the British Government is gambling and on whose maintenance it has already spent, according to its own official figures, more than 10 million pounds of British taxpayers' money.

London, Washington and certain other Western capitals attack the Soviet Union and call for maximum pressure to be exerted on the USSR to achieve the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

It is surprising how the lessons of history are being ignored -- something inexcusable for Western statesmen. Both London and Washington must surely remember that the history of British and American ruling circles' relations with the Soviet state began back in 1918 with an attempt to talk with the worker-peasant republic from a position of strength. Everybody knows how that ended.

As for the presence in Afghanistan of the limited contingent of Soviet troops, whose withdrawal the British minister is so concerned about, that question is a matter of bilateral relations between the DRA and the USSR, since they are there at the invitation of the lawful Government of Afghanistan. "Those troops will stay in Afghanistan," Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and Chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has stated, "until we obtain international guarantees that all acts of outside interference, aggression or provocation will be halted."

But the Hurds are adamant. They will not abandon their provocations against the USSR and the DRA.

The latest act of this kind was an UN speech by J. Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, who let fly a series of malicious attacks against the Soviet Union and the DRA. She tried to slander the policy of socioeconomic reforms being carried out in the DRA and to cast doubt on the good-neighborly, friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan.

DRA permanent representative at the United Nations M. Farid Zarif rebutted the American representative's vile inventions. "The Afghan people made their choice of path independently and will permit no one to dictate what kind of political and social system they should select or how they should manage their affairs." He pointed out.

USSR permanent representative at the United Nations O. Troyanovskiy stressed that it is precisely the United States which bears the main responsibility for the maintenance of tension around Afghanistan. The aggression against the DRA is only part of a vast plan for destabilizing the situation throughout the region from South Asia to the Persian Gulf. The Soviet Union favors a peaceful, political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan based on a complete and unconditional halt to and guaranteed nonresumption of armed or any other interference in its affairs, and favors normalization of relations between Afghanistan and its neighbors. The people of Afghanistan, under the PDPA's leadership, are filled with determination to defend the gains of their revolution, and no one -- not reactionary rebels their nor inspirers -- will succeed in preventing them from making progress along their chosen path.

AGRICULTURAL REFORM IN AFGHANISTAN DISCUSSED

Karmal on Cooperatives

TA290602 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1700 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, met in Kabul with the participants in the fourth plenum of the Central Council of Unions of Agricultural Cooperatives. He said in a statement that the development and (?progress) of the cooperative movement in the country has great importance. On their behalf, the (?leaders) of the agricultural cooperatives said that the [word indistinct] of agriculture will help in the speedy achievement of the country's aims of economic and social development and progress.

Land and Water Measures

GF281854 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Station observer commentary: "Reform Is Continuing"]

[Summary] It has been reported from Afghanistan that a decision has been reached in that country for strengthening the move aimed at developing agriculture and upgrading the welfare of farmers. The Kabul meeting of bank managers has decided to increase the loans made available to farmers by 85 percent to a total of 1.5 billion afghanis. Providing loans to farmers is a measure adopted after the April Revolution in Afghanistan in 1978. The populist administration had rid 11 million farmers in Afghanistan from dependence on feudal lords. Had the revolution not taken place, the farmers would still have nothing. "The revolutionary regime has given land to about 300,000 farming families. To date, the majority of the farmers without (?homes and farms) have been provided with land. Meanwhile, in the current second phase of the reform another 74,000 farmer families will be getting land. This second phase can be described as the land and water reform."

It is common knowledge that the new administration's adoption of the law governing distribution of water has ended the use of water as a means of oppressing the people. There are two important things for the farmers in Afghanistan: the first is land and the second is water. It must be stressed that ever since the implementation of the second phase of the land and water reform, the Afghan farmers have been standing on their own two feet." Afghan farmers worked for big land owners for centuries. Currently, however, bands of robbers have not been pleased with the new system and have moved to take revenge upon those farmers who have received land from the new regime.

Meanwhile, the Government of Afghanistan has succeeded in increasing agricultural production. Agricultural machinery and equipment have also increased. Irrespective of all this, land and water reform continues in the DRA. The farmers rest assured that the populist regime is their own regime and works for the interests of the farmers with a view to upgrading their prosperity and welfare.

PRAVDA CITES KARMAL SPEECH IN BAMIAN PROVINCE

PM260917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "B. Karmal's Speech"]

[Text] Kabul, 22 Nov -- All the ethnic groups and tribes inhabiting Afghanistan are guaranteed equal rights. The aim of the April Revolution, and of the party and the DRA Government, is to provide the country's working people with conditions for a happy life. This was stated by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, when speaking at a meeting with tribal elders and leaders, religious figures and representatives of the population of Afghanistan's Bamian Province. The plans and programs outlined by the DRA leadership for the development of this most backward region of Afghanistan, he continued, are aimed at eliminating manifestations of oppression and coercion and toward improving the Bamian working people's living standards. Babrak Karmal roundly condemned the intrigues of imperialism and reaction against Afghanistan's working people and against the April Revolution. He stressed that the Afghan people's unity and cohesion are essential in order to nip those intrigues in the bud and to ensure peace, security and the building of a new and prosperous society.

In reply representatives of the province's population assured the DRA revolutionary leadership that they would fulfill the tasks facing Afghanistan in the struggle against counterrevolution and in the building of a new society in the country.

THAILAND ESCALATING HOSTILITIES WITH KAMPUCHEA

GF301022 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] SPK has reported that Thailand is causing new hostilities in the border region with Kampuchea. The report said that between 5 and 11 November, Thai military aircraft violated Kampuchea's airspace 15 times. In the past few days, Kampuchea's borders have also been shelled by artillery from Thailand several times.

Considering Thailand's national interests, the stand adopted by the officials in Bangkok regarding neighboring Kampuchea is completely (?misleading). The government leaders in Bangkok, including the present prime minister, Gen Prem Tinsulanon, have been clearly stating that good-neighborly relations and cooperation between Thailand and Kampuchea would be greatly conducive toward the interests of their country. The dreadful experience in the recent past proves the worth of such statements.

In fact, during the commencement of the inauspicious administration of Pol Pot in Phnom Penh, Thailand was the victim of aggression organized by the Pol Pot regime. Ever since the ousting of the blood-dripping Pol Pot clique from power and ever since its expulsion from Kampuchea, a number of conditions have been proposed for establishing good relations with the "neighboring country". The peaceful initiatives made by Kampuchea aimed at improving its relations with Thailand are [words indistinct]. For example, the Vietnamese troops which were deployed in Kamouchea to perform an international task have recently been withdrawn.

On the other hand, the latest meeting held by the defense ministers of the three countries [presumably of Indochina] put forward a practical proposal for the establishment of a safe zone between Kampuchea and Thailand. However, Bangkok has not yet responded to the proposal made by the Kampuchean Government. In the meantime, armed hostilities on the part of Thailand continue in the region as has been stated above. This is a (?clear) indication of the fact that the Bangkok administration does not want its neighbor as a member of ASEAN.

How can it be explained that the Thai leaders are acting in a totally different way than what they are saying regarding their preparedness for establishing good-neighborly relations and cooperation with Kampuchea? The reply to this question should be sought in the increasing influence over Bangkok of foreign forces -- that is to say forces which are hostile to Kampuchea and to the Indochinese countries in general.

It will be recalled that U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger paid an official visit to Thailand earlier this month. The gist of the talks he had are common knowledge. Thailand receives military aid from the United States worth about $10 million. Meanwhile, U.S. and Thai troops have organized new military exercises close to Kampuchea's borders. And, according to the information made available to the Asian press, during his visit Caspar Weinberger also discussed the question of the use of Thai military installations by U.S. military troops.

Apart from all this, the officials in Bangkok are actively participating in the move to supply arms and (?medical equipment) to the remnants of the Pol Pot group who have sought refuge in Thailand. The Thai leaders have been extending aid to U.S. imperialism and its allies in this respect (?without asking anything in return).

U.S. imperialism and its allies regard the escalation of tension in Southeast Asia as (?contributing significantly toward their interests). Thailand, however, has been definitely suffering from it.

JOURNAL CRITICAL OF KAMPUCHEAN COALITION GROUP

LD011548 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 1 Dec 82

["Provocative Fuss Around Kampuchea" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 1 TASS -- "Nothing can shake the determination of the Kampuchean people to build a new life", the journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN] writes in its December issue. The article is timed for the fourth anniversary of the United Front for National Construction and Defence of Kampuchea, which headed the struggle of the Kampuchean people against Pol Pot's bloody regime. The anniversary is to be observed tomorrow, December 2.

Kampuchea, the journal says, is now living through a period of economic and cultural regeneration and is building the foundations of a socialist society. To solve these vitally important problems the People's Republic of Kampuchea needs a lasting peace on its frontier. Its foreign policy is a consistent policy of peace, good-neighourliness and cooperation. An important place in its foreign policy activities is held by peace initiatives put forward jointly by the countries of Indochina in order to improve the situation in Southeast Asia.

Implementation of the constructive initiatives of the countries of Indochina, the article says, would help improve the situation in Southeast Asia and relieve tension around Kampuchea. This is feared by the forces of imperialism and reaction which never desist from their attempts to isolate Kampuchea in the international arena and to raise obstacles in the way of the rise of the young republic. The establishment in June, 1982, of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea", consisting of the leaders of three emigre Khmer groupings, was a new act of gross interference in the affairs of Kampuchea.

Acting behind the stage, the foes of the People's Republic of Kampuchea again forced through, at the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly, an unjust decision prolonging the "powers" of representatives of so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" in the United Nations. Those who voted for this resolution did not even ask whom this "coalition" represents. In actual fact, this "coalition" consists of people who represent no one in Kampuchea and who were rejected by the people long ago. This "government" has neither territory nor population. It was established in a foreign capital and lives on handouts from the imperialists and all kind of reactionaries, the journal says.

MALEYEV LEADS ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISIT TO HANOI

V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the presidium of the Council of Ministers, leads a government economic delegation to Vietnam for the eighth meeting of the Vietnam-USSR Commission for Ecomomic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. For Hanoi coverage of the visit beginning 1 December, see the Vietnam section of the 2 December Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS ALBANIAN-USSR HISTORICAL TIES

PM011331 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by G. Mitkevich, candidate of historical sciences: "Albania's Memorable Dates"]

[Text] The Albanian people are currently celebrating two portentous dates in their history: the 38th anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist occupationists and the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of Albania's independence.

Albanians traveled a hard road in order to achieve national independence. For around five centuries the country languished under the Turkish yoke. Albanians repeatedly rose up in arms against their enslavers, but the odds were against them. The first Russian revolution of 1905-07 politicized the peoples of the East. It had a revolutionizing influence on the national liberation movement in the Ottoman Empire. Under its influence Albanian patriots campaigned with renewed vigor for the country's liberation. This campaign succeeded. Albania's independence was proclaimed in Vlore on 28 November 1912.

Russian progressives wholeheartedly welcomed the winning of independence by the Albanian people. The Bolshevik newspaper PRAVDA carried a report on the events of Vlore the same day and a long article entitled "The Skipetars Are Eagles" a few days later. Welcoming Albania's liberation from the Turkish yoke, PRAVDA stressed that the proclamation of its independence was primarily a result of the Albanian people's long struggle for their liberation.

But the Albanian people were not to reap the fruits of their victory. The imperialist powers' rivalry in the Balkans immediately turned Albania into an object to be haggled over between them, and shortly after the outbreak of World War I its territory was occupied by the warring states' troops. The threat of losing the independence they had gained in 1912 hung over the Albanian people.

During World War I, V.I. Lenin exposed the imperialists' plans to partition Albania and end its independence. In "Opportunism and the Collapse of the Second International," "Socialism and War," "A Secret Treaty" and other articles he denounced the imperialist powers' annexationist policy in the Balkans.

The triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia held out to the Albanian people the promise of national and social liberation. It triggered a new upsurge in the national liberation struggle in Albania. "The light of salvation for our people was lit by the triumph of the Great October Revolution," documents of the Albanian Workers Party [AWP] stressed.

From the moment of its inception the Soviet state vigorously defended the Albanian people's rights to independent national development. In 1917 the Soviet Government publicized and denounced the secret London Treaty of 1915 on the partitioning of Albania among neighboring countries.

It is a measure of this act's significance that from 1917 through 1921 everything which happened in Albania was in one way or another connected with the Albanian people's struggle for the London Treaty's nullification.

Our country's working people welcomed the triumph of the bourgeois-democratic revolution in Albania in June 1924. The Soviet Union was the only country to recognize the new Albanian Government. The journal BOLSHEVIK, organ of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), wrote at the time that the Albanian Government's actions indicate its "determination to embark on a genuinely independent policy in the interests of the nation."

The Soviet Union roundly condemned fascist Italy's invasionof Albania in 1939. In May 1939 the Soviet representative in the League of Nations submitted a proposal that the question of Italy's unprovoked aggression against Albania be debated. This proposal was, however, rejected by the Western powers, who were pursuing a conciliatory policy toward the fascist states. "For a full 12 months these 'protectors' of small peoples and these 'champions' of the rights of members of the League of Nations have been unable to make up their minds whether or not to submit the question of Italy's invasion of Albania for discussion by the League of Nations.... They have, moreover, to all intents and purposes sanctioned that invasion," it is pointed out in this connection in the documents of a USSR Supreme Soviet session in March 1940.

Soviet people felt genuine sympathies for the Albanian patriots who rose up to fight the fascist invaders. That fight assumed particularly large proportions after the start of the Soviet people's Great Patriotic War. It was headed by the Communist Party of Albania (now the Albanian Workers Party), which was founded in 1941. The Soviet Union actively supported the Albanian people's national liberation struggle. In December 1942 the Soviet Union made a special statement -- "On Albania's Independence" -- welcoming the Albanian patriots' brave struggle and stressing that "it recognizes no claims by Italian imperialism on Albanian territory and wishes to see Albania freed from the yoke of the fascist invaders and its independence restored."

The Soviet Army's victories on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War, especially its rout of the fascist German troops in the Balkans, were the decisive factor facilitating Albania's liberation. The Albanian National Liberation Army switched to the offensive and had cleared the country of occupationists by 29 November 1944. "It is inconceivable that we and many other larger and more powerful countries in Europe," documents of the First AWP Congress pointed out, "could have won our victory without the heroic struggle of the Soviet Union, the chief factor of victory."

Albania's liberation from fascism was a historic landmark in the fortunes of the Albanian people, who embarked on the building of a new life. Even in the immediate postwar years radical social and economic transformations were achieved. Agrarian reform was carried out; industry, banks, the wholesale trade and means of transportation and communication were nationalized; a foreign trade monopoly was introduced. But the building of a new life was complicated by the country's backwardness, which was compounded by the postwar devastation. In overcoming these difficulties Albania was given much assistance by the Soviet Union. Soviet people, who are educated by the Communist Party in a spirit of proletarian internationalism, did all they could to help the Albanian people to resolve successfully the tasks involved in building a new society. Our country gave Albania large credits and free economic, scientific, technical and other assistance. Hundreds of Soviet specialists worked unstintingly in various spheres of the Albanian national economy and culture. This aid and all-around cooperation did much to help accelerate the country's social and economic development. In a comparatively brief time Albania was transformed from a backward agrarian country into an agrarian and industrial state. Illiteracy among the population was completely eradicated. Culture, science, the arts and health care developed successfully and the working people's prosperity steadily increased.

Noting the significance of Soviet-Albanian cooperation, the Albanian Government saw fit to stress in the Soviet-Albanian declaration of 1957 that "our cordial friendship and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union have played a crucial role in the creation and consolidation of the Albanian people's democratic state. Thanks to the Soviet Union's support Albania has asserted and consolidated its national independence, bolstered its foreign policy positions and in a comparatively short period scored great successes in the development of the national economy and culture."

The Soviet Union maintains a consistent stance regarding its relations with Albania. Our country is in favor of restoring to normality the relations with Albania which were broken off in the early sixties. This would be in the interests of the peoples of both countries. "The CPSU and the Soviet state genuinely wish to develop and improve relations with all socialist countries," Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum. "Mutual good will, respect for each other's legitimate interests and a common concern for the interests of socialism and peace must prompt correct decisions even where, for various reasons, the necessary trust and mutual understanding is still lacking."

In marking the 38th anniversary of Albania's liberation from the fascist occupationists and the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of the country's independence, Soviet people sincerely wish the Albanian working people success in developing their economy and culture and in improving their material wellbeing.

PARIS-BASED 'MAFIA' SUBVERTS POLISH SYSTEM

PM011123 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 8

[TASS report: "TRYBUNA LUDU Exposes"]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Nov -- The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU has published an article entitled "Dreams of the Paris Mafia," exposing the anticommunist, antistate activity of the organization known as the Polish Independence Association. This subversive group, which has had close links with Western subversive centers and special services, included Solidarity figures armed with a program for struggle against socialism in Poland. The organization's members operated on the principle of profound secrecy. Its act of organizational and propaganda sabotage were led by the so-called constituent committee, some of whose members were permanently in the West -- for instance, Kolakowski in Britain, Lerski in the United States, Gerling-Grudzinski in Italy. TRYBUNA LUDU stresses that the association's members formed sociopolitical opposition centers among Poland's intellectual circles. From 1976, the association published underground materials, in addition to articles which regularly appeared unsigned in the anti-Polish journal KULTURA published in Paris. Its activity was financed by Western subversive centers. Among the leaders of this anti-communist organization was Najder, appointed leader of the Polish desk of Radio Free Europe by the CIA in the spring of 1982.

Attention must be drawn, the newspaper goes on, to the similarity between the association's program and Solidarity documents. Their essence amounted to anti-communism and anti-Sovietism. Najder and people like him, who have a fierce hatred of socialism, saw Solidarity only as an instrument for overthrowing the socialist system in Poland and bringing the country into the orbit of Western influence. In this connection the newspaper points out: Certain representatives of U.S. circles believe that anti-Polish propaganda must be conducted in support of those opposition and underground leaders who are prepared to oppose the authorities even by unleashing civil war in the country, which, in their opinion, would lead to a split in the socialist community. That is why special significance is attached to the propaganda activity of the subversive Radio Free Europe and Voice of America, which willingly recruit representatives of Polish emigres -- even more significance, indeed, than is attached to economic sanctions.

ITALIAN PRESIDENT APPROVES NEW CABINET

LD011454 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Rome December 1 TASS -- President of Italy Alessandro Pertini today signed a decree appointing Amintore Fanfani chairman of the Council of Ministers and also endorsed the composition of the new Cabinet.

Just as in the previous governments, the post of foreign minister was filled by Christian Democrat Emilio Colombo, the post of minister of the interior by Christian Democrat Virginio Rognoni. Socialist Lelio Lagorio became defence minister.

The composition of the new governmental coalition of Italy includes Christian Democrats, Socialists, Socio-Democrats and Liberals.

The new Cabinet will be sworn in this evening.

TURKMEN WINDS UP MOSCOW VISIT, LEAVES FOR BAKU

Economic Relations Discussed

LD011540 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 1 TASS -- A meeting with Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, now in the Soviet Union on an official visit, took place in the Soviet Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. During the meeting, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, the two sides discussed questions of Soviet-Turkish economic and technical cooperation. They pointed out the fruitfulness of this cooperation and expressed interest in further developing it.

Greek-Turkish Relations

NC012224 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 1 Dec 82 p 14

[By ELEVTHEROTIPIA Moscow correspondent G. Nikolopoulos]

[Excerpt] Moscow, 1 Dec -- Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen hopes and believes that the aggravation in Greek-Turkish relations will be a transient, superficial phenomenon. Turkmen stated this himself to ELEVTHEROTIPIA during the reception the Turkish ambassador in Moscow gave in his honor yesterday, as well as referred to statements he made recently in this connection. During their talks the day before yesterday, Gromyko recommended to Turkmen that talks be held on Greek-Turkish differences, something he stressed twice according to reports from persons close to the Turkish foreign minister.

In connection with the Cyprus problem, the Soviet foreign minister said that he does not understand why the Turks were annoyed by Kiprianou's visit to Moscow.

The issue of Kiprianou's visit prompted a more general discussion of Soviet positions toward Cyprus, Greece and Turkey. Some Turkish uneasiness became apparent concerning the recent Soviet overtures to Papandreou and Kiprianou, along with an effort by the Turkish side to receive assurances that the Soviet Union places its relations with Turkey above other possible Soviet attempts for improvement in its relations with the other countries in the area.

U.S. diplomats who were present at these talks [as published] refused to support Turkish efforts to elicit a reassuring statement, saying that they never noted anything that could be thus interpreted.

Talks With Seidov

LD011822 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Baku December 1 TASS -- "The strengthening of friendly relations between the USSR and Turkey will widen economic and commercial contacts between the two countries," said Gasan Seidov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Azerbaijan. He had a conversation with Ilter Turkmen, Turkey's foreign minister, in Baku today.

The minister is staying in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. Touring the USSR, he arrived in Azerbaijan's capital today.

Gasan Seidov told the guest about the republic's great achievements in the years of Soviet power. He pointed out that it is only due to the fraternal assistance of all Soviet peoples who celebrate this year the 60th anniversary of the USSR that these achievements became possible.

Ilter Turkmen said that "his official meetings and conversations in Moscow took place in a most friendly atmosphere." "These conversations," he said, "were productive and useful. Such visits as the present one are a good means of further improvement of our friendly relations."

"Azerbaijan holds a special place in our relations with the Soviet Union", said the guest. "We are neighbours. There exist great cultural and linguistic traditions."

A dinner was given in honour of the foreign minister of the Republic of Turkey on behalf of the Government of Azerbaijan.

SPAIN'S GONZALEZ ENDORSED FOR PRESIDENT

LD020622 Moscow TASS in English 0442 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Madrid December 2 TASS -- The parliament of Spain has endorsed the candidacy of Felipe Gonzalez, general secretary of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, for the post of the country's president of government.

Swearing-In Ceremony

LD021418 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Madrid December 2 TASS -- Felipe Gonzalez, general secretary of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, was sworn in as the president of Spain's Government by King Juan Carlos the First today.

During an audience with the head of state Felipe Gonzalez handed over to him an official list of members of his government who are to be sworn in tomorrow morning.

SPAIN's PCE 'CRISES' AFTER ELECTION EXAMINED

LD250558 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1239 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 Nov (TASS) -- An article entitled "On the Changes in the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] "was published in the 26 November NOVOYE UREMYA.

In reply to a reader's question about the reasons for Santiago Carrillo's resignation, the journal says: "The immediate reason, or rather, the grounds for S. Carrillo's resignation from the post of general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, is the results of the parliamentary elections held on 28 October which were extremely unfavorable for the party. At these elections the PCE lost more than a million votes, gaining only 3.8 percent of the votes (as against 11 percent in 1979) and received only 4 deputies' seats (as against 23 before).

In the first days after the elections, S. Carrillo stated that he saw no reason for change in the PCE leadership. Even on 3 November he gave a press conference at which he said: "I intend to stay in my job for as long as necessary."

Speaking after this, at the executive committee of the PCE Central Committee and reporting on the results of the elections, S. Carrillo explained the party's defeat as due to the fact that the majority of PCE voters had preferred to vote for the Socialists in order to guarantee the victory of the left over the rightwing parties.

However, both Spanish and foreign political commentators are unanimous in their opinion that the reasons for the party's defeat lies in the profound crisis of the Spanish Communist Party.

As the Spanish EFE agency reports, the above-mentioned meeting of the Executive Committee of the Spanish Communist Party Central Committee heard many demands from members of the committee to carry out "deep changes" within the organization.

The results of the elections were only the immediate reason for the changes in the leadership of the Spanish Communist Party. The two previous congresses of the Spanish Communist Party during which S. Carrillo stubbornly sought approval for his political course which he called "Eurocommunist", were marked by an acute struggle within the party. A number of the delegates at both these congresses voted against "Eurocommunism" and in particular, against S. Carrillo's reunuciation of Marxism-Leninism.

As a sign of disagreement with the leadership's course, thousands of people left the party. A considerable number of activists, including some very eminent ones who had actively participated in the struggle against Francoism, for the Democratization of the country and for the rights of the working masses, were expelled from the party.

The United Socialist Party of Catalonia, one of the oldest workers' organizations in Spain which forms a component part of the Spanish Communist Party split after S. Carrillo, contrary to the decision of the congress of that party, imposed on it the convening of an extraordinary forum which agreed with the ideas of "Eurocommunism." The comrades who left or who were excluded from the United Socialist Party of Catalonia created a new party, the Party of Communists of Catalonia. It occupied Marxist-Leninist positions and now its membership has already overtaken that of the United Socialist Party of Catalonia, which remained on the "Eurocommunist" platform.

On the whole, over a 5 year period, the membership of the Spanish Communist Party has fallen sharply by almost two to threefold.

The culminating point of this whole process was the defeat at the elections. In the light of what has been said it is understandable why the Spanish press, radio and television in their comments on the events which have taken place in the leadership of the Spanish Communist Party are practically unanimous in noting: The defeat at the elections and the departure of S. Carrillo were the consequence of the failure of his political course and the crisis in the party which it gave rise to.

Thus, the influential Madrid newspaper PAIS, in its 30 October edition writes: The total failure of the Spanish Communist Party in the parliamentary elections should lead to bitter discussions in the party and they, in turn, should lead to changes in its political line and its organizational principles.

The assessments in the international press are similar. The Bulgarian agency BTA, on 30 October reported that the Spanish Communisty Party's loss of parliamentary seats was linked with the policy which the party leadership has conducted recently both within the country and on the international arena. This policy has been frequently criticized and primarily within Spain, itself." RUDE PRAVO wrote on 11 November that "Carrillo's resignation bears witness to the hopelessness of the so-called "Eurocommunist" line and the incapability of the opportunist policy to respond with concrete deeds to the genuine needs of the working class in Spain in conditions of the worsening economic, social and political crisis of capitalism."

"By his departure," The West German SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG notes, "S. Carrillo admitted that his political course has failed." At first Carrillo was rejected by representatives of the intelligentsia, then by rank and file party members and now by the Spanish electors as well." The FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU (FRG) states: "'Eurocommunism' turned out to be a sort of boomerang... Carrillo was always a tactician but not a strategist. His own 'Eurocommunism' became fatal for him."

And here is what the French newspaper QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in its 30 October edition said: "The total failure of everything that "Eurocommunism stood for has placed the Spanish Communist Party in an extremely difficult position as it did not have any other trust-inspiring policy to replace it with, either on the internal or the international plane."

French television in its commentaries, also singles out the idea that "Carrillo is paying for the idea of "Eurocommunism' which he put forward and which led to the party's splitting into two camps." The British GUARDIAN also considers that the main reason for the Spanish Communist Party's difficulties is "Eurocommunism."

The Austrian VOLKSSTIMMA, analyzing the roots of the defeat of "Eurocommunism" writes: "Carrillo's 'Eurocommunism' was a turn toward the policy of conciliation. Its advocates feared that strikes and demonstrations might cause annoyance to Spanish generals contemplating a putsch. As a result of such a policy, real Communists were excluded from the party.

"However," the paper continues, "Eurocommunism" also meant crude violations of the principle of internationalism. An unrestrained attack on the Soviet Union. This was done in order to win the sympathy of the Spanish bourgeoisie. And now everything has to be paid for."

Even such a newspaper as LA STAMPA, which expresses the interests of Italian monopolist capital, in its 11 November edition openly admitted: "The fate of the Spanish Communist Party shows that in attempting to blacken the prestige of the USSR you run the risk of depriving yourself of your own prestige."

For its part, the Austrian WIENER ZEITUNG expresses the view, that after the parliamentary elections in Spain it can be said that 'Eurocommunism' founded by S. Carrillo, has no longer any future.

The commentators agree on one thing: The struggle in the party is far from over. Evidently, the nationwide party conference fixed for 17-19 December will become the arena of this struggle in the new conditions.

And, finally, one more characteristic detail. Commenting on the events in Spain, the American press draws two different conclusions. While it is irritated by the Socialist Party's success, the sharp weakening of the Spanish Communist Party's positions was met with manifest satisfaction overseas. There it is believed that this allegedly is a "stabilizing factor." But this is not surprising. At the time, American political circles did quite a lot to encourage S. Carrillo's 'Eurocommunist' course precisely with a view to weakening the Spanish Communist Party, undermining its positions among the masses. And now, when this aim has been achieved, they are exulting.

In our view, however, this gloating is patently premature. And one cannot but agree with the words said on 7 November during a radio debate by G. Marchais, the general secretary of the French Communist Party. He, having expressed profound grief in connection with the defeat in the elections of the Spanish Communist Party -- a party, which all Communists knew before as a party of struggle against Francoism, which had suffered heavy losses in this struggle -- said: "We are convinced that the Spanish Communist Party will find the necessary strength in itself in order to overcome the difficulties it has run into."

EFFORTS TO INCLUDE W. BERLIN IN EEC 'ILLEGITIMATE'

PRAVDA on Dankert Visit

LD012140 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0248 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Dec (TASS) -- "The vain efforts to draw West Berlin into the West European political-economic grouping of the EEC and thus achieve a de facto change in its legal and political status, are illegitimate. It is in complete contradiction with the four power agreement on West Berlin."

This is the conclusion drawn by PRAVDA in an article "Dangerous Abberration," commenting on the visit to West Berlin by Pieter Dankert, chairman of the European Parliament.

The paper draws attention to the fact that, in welcoming Dankert, Rebsch, chairman of the West Berlin parliament, voiced his opinion about West Berlin belonging to the EEC. Rebsch observed, PRAVDA writes, that this is not a violation of the quadripartite agreement. P. Dankert, who currently heads the elected organ of the "Common Market," which has nothing to do with West Berlin, spoke in the same spirit, the paper says.

Dankert Statement Disputed

LD271250 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] West Berlin November 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent N. Kalintsev reports:

Pieter Dankert, president of the European Parliament, stayed here on a two-day official visit.

In his statements in the Chamber of Deputies, and during meetings with local political figures, he repeatedly asserted that West Berlin is allegedly part of the FRG as well as of the European Economic Community. In so doing he spoke highly of the unlawful decision on sending three West Berlin "deputies" to the European Parliament, and described as "a fact taken for granted" the trips and contacts which serve to emphasise the binding of the city to the EEC. In those assertions, which run counter to the letter and spirit to the four-power agreement on West Berlin, he was echoed in every way by Peter Rebsch, president of the Chamber of Deputies, who expressed "bewilderment" over the Soviet Union's protests in connection with the visit here by the former president of the European Parliament, Simone Veil.

One wonders what all this is being done for and what for. Pointed attempts are being made to test the strength of the four-power agreement on West Berlin, which if strictly observed, guarantees both political stability in this region of Europe and ensures the vital interests of the residents of the city.

For this to be so, everyone should act in accordance with the pivotal provision of the important international document which has it that West Berlin does not belong to the FRG and is not under the FRG's authority, and consequently, it is not under the authority of those supra-national organisations which the FRG has joined or will join in future.

ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-FRG SOCIETY NOTED

LD011810 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 1 TASS -- "To promote the development and consolidation of mutual understanding, confidence, friendship and cultural cooperation between the peoples of the two countries" -- this is the aim of the formation of "the USSR-FRG Society" writes Leonid Zamyatin, chairman of the USSR-FRG Society, in the newspaper IZVESTIYA today. He contributed to the newspaper an article, devoted to the tenth anniversary of the formation of the USSR-FRG Society.

"Over decade the society became a mass public organization. There are local organizations of the society at industrial enterprises, at scientific-research institutes, educational establishments of all union republics of our country. Many thousand people of different professions are now involved in the society's activities," the author stresses.

Leonid Zamyatin recalls that "the beginning of the activities of the USSR-FRG Society, just as the formation in the Federal Republic of Germany of a whole number of friendly societies, is linked with major positive changes in Europe at the turn of the 1960s-1970s. The Moscow Treaty, which was signed in the capital of the USSR on August 12, 1970, is of ever lasting significance here. The document became the starting point of a major stage in the fundamental improvement of the whole situation in Europe, in consolidation of detente as the leading tendency of international development."

The Moscow Treaty, the article runs, "prompted the appearance of a new atmosphere in mutual relations between the USSR and the FRG, made it possible to develop constructive cooperation, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

The author writes that "much has been done through the joint efforts of the USSR-FRG society and its partners in the Federal Republic of Germany. Various functions, make up an impressive list of good deeds." The jointly accumulated experience helps "advance fôrward, put and implement ever new tasks. These tasks do not become simplier. Rather, on the contrary, since the international situation has changed, it has changed unfortunately not for the better."

"Since the very first days of Soviet power," it is stressed in the article, "our state has been invariably expressing readiness for open, honest cooperation with all countries which answer with reciprocity. The differences in the social systems should not prevent this -- and these do not stand in the way where there is good will on both sides."

Noting that the policy of detente is by no means a bygone stage, and that future belongs to it, Leonid Zamyatin writes: "All are equally interested in preservation of peace and detente. We know that in the FRG, too, millions of people, and also many prominent statesman and politicians, sincerely desire durable peace and good cooperation with the Soviet Union, with the German Democratic Repubic, other countries of the socialist community."

"One should like to believe that the Soviet Union and the FRG will hold on to the tested line, which justified itself: to treasure what has been attained, to consistently and tirelessly develop cooperation in various spheres, the ability to reciprocate confidence with confidence. A noticeable role is played here by the joint purposeful activities of the friendly societies. Their duty is to help preserve and improve the mutual understanding that has been attained, to promote goodneighborliness," the author of the article atresses in conclusion.

FDP SPOKESMAN IN MOSCOW, DISCUSSES RELATIONS

LD011538 Hamburg DPA in German 1404 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Dec (DPA) -- The Soviet leadership responded positively when it heard that the new coalition government in Bonn will continue the former government's policy toward the East. Helmut Schaefer, foreign policy spokesman of the FDP [Free Democratic Party] Bundestag Group, was also assured in Moscow of continuity in state and Soviet policy toward the federal republic following the death of state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev. The FDP politician also discussed the treatment of ethnic German Soviet citizens and the diminishing number of exit permits for people of German origin.

Schaefer told journalists in the Soviet capital today that the USSR would like to send a parliamentary delegation to Bonn even before Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's visit in mid-January, if possible in the week of 13-19 December. There was also noticeable uncertainty in Moscow regarding the holding of fresh elections in March and the results of these.

The Soviet side had renewed an earlier invitation to Schaefer, who is chairman of the German-Soviet parliamentary group. The FDP politician had meetings in Moscow with party spokesman Leonid Zamyatin, Deputy Chief of the Central Committee Department for Party Relations Vadim Zagladin, department chief in the Foreign Ministry Aleksandr Bondarenko, and with expert on U.S. affairs Georgiy Arbatov. He said his talks with these officials were "friendly and businesslike."

His Soviet partners in the talks refuted optimistic U.S. assessments of the course of arms control negotiations in Geneva. They rejected as unacceptable in this respect the so-called zero option, under which Moscow would have to dismantle its SS-20 missiles in return for renunciation by the U.S. of siting medium-range missiles in Europe. It was hinted to the FDP deputy that in the event of missiles being sited at the end of next year, the Soviet Union might equip its armed forces with cruise missiles (marschflug koerper] and directly threaten the territory of the United States.

USSR DELEGATION ARRIVES IN AUSTRIA FOR TALKS

AU261927 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 26 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] A Soviet delegation comprising Petr Alekseyev, president of the Soviet-Austrian Friendship Society, chief editor of IZVESTIYA and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Yuriy Maloletniy, general secretary of the society; arrived in Vienna yesterday, according to an announcement of the Austrian-Soviet Society. The Soviet delegation will participate in the festive meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Austrian-Soviet Society on Saturday 27 November at the invitation of the Austrian-Soviet Society, and in the festive event on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR in the Vienna Sofiensaele on 28 November. At this festive event, at which President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger will also participate, Alekseyev and Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr will give an address, it was reported. The program of the delegation also includes a reception by Vice-Chancellor Fred Sinowatz.

SOVIET-AUSTRIAN TRADE RELATIONS 'DEEPENING'

LD232144 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0845 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 23 Nov (TASS) -- "A spirit of goodneighborliness and trust reigns" in relations between the USSR and Austria, IZVESTIYA notes today. The paper writes about fruitful contacts between Austrian companies and Soviet foreign trade organizations. Such contacts have been established by dozens of firms such as the producer of compact agricultural machines (Rasant), the creator of original engines running on a new fuel from chemical waste (Hangenhofer Autogas) and the telephone supplier (Motronik), as well as many others.

The deepening cooperation between the two countries, the article notes, has led to the trade turnover in 1981 between Austria and the USSR, topping the R1 billion mark for the first time and it continues to grow. In Austria, the number of unemployed is considerably lower than in a number of developed countries in the West. "That is largely explained by the fact that Austria cooperates not only with Western countries but also with countries of the socialist community," writes IZVESTIYA.

In this connection, the newspaper points out that all is completely satisfactory for example, at the shipyards of (Linz and Koreuberg), which are part of the nationalized concern Voeest-Alpine. For 25 years these shipyards have been constantly carrying out orders from the USSR.

"In the middle of the year," says the article," the U.S. Administration selfishly tried to hold up the construction of the transcontinental gas pipeline from Western Siberia to Western Europe. The European countries, who had an interest in the plan and were involved in the building of the gas pipeline, worthily resisted the pressure from beyond the ocean. Among these countries was neutral Austria. Austria continues to cooperate in the building of the gas pipeline and to use the natural gas coming along the pipes from the USSR, gas necessary to the country."

U.S. INTERFERENCE IN AUSTRIA HIGHLIGHTED

DW282150 Moscow in German to Austria 1900 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Vladimir Yakovlev commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, today even those who are politically disinterested and totally uninformed are aware that peace can only be preserved if all big and small states act jointly, irrespective of their social-political system. Austria is among those who actively support detente. The Republic of Austria, being a neutral country, makes its contribution to this noble and important cause above all by cultivating normal relations to all its neighbor states in the East and West, as is appropriate between neighbors.

In this respect, the Soviet Union of course is no exception for neutral Austria. The Vienna NEUE KRONENZEITUNG, which cannot be called progressive, wrote recently that relations between small Austria and the big Soviet Union are developing under a lucky star. In the 27 years of the State Treaty they have never been subject to any cyclical vacillations. This is all the more valuable since the two states differ not only in the size of their territory but also in their social-political system.

By the way, such statements are not made very often, Vladimir Yakovlev says. They are made publicly to the pleasure of all those who are proponents of peace and detente. After all, they have enough [word indistinct] experience to know that understanding and mutually beneficial cooperation between the European countries are an important factor regarding the recovery of the political climate on our continent.

However, it seems that this does not please everybody. We have increasingly noted this for some time now. The U.S. Department of State recently sent Mr Douglas to Vienna as special envoy. This American visitor criticized the Austrian Government's foreign policy, according to Austrian press reports. What did the U.S. Government do? Did it dissociate itself from the arrogance and impertinence of its envoy? Not at all. On the contrary, Austria had to take another rebuke -- this time by competent circles of the U.S. Department of Defense. Referring to the said competent circles, the press said that as far as the United States was concerned, militarily and strategically Austria represented a low pressure zone from the East, if not a vacuum.

Unfortunately, the impudence did not stop there. The spokesman of the mentioned competent U.S. authorities even went farther. He (?said) if Austria was a low pressure zone it must be helped on by way of counterarmament, and this naturally not with conventional weapons but with missiles. Everybody who has brains can see quite clearly what this is aimed at. That this help is not aimed at the strengthening of Austria's lasting neutrality, is a matter-of-course. U.S. counterarmers hold the view that Austria needs help to enter NATO's armament business.

There is another report from the same quarters. Several days ago NEUE KRONENZEITUNG reported that Austria had annoyed the security advisor of the U.S secretary of defense, Perle. What was it that displeased this high-ranking American about Austria this time? Perle critically remarked to the Washington correspondent of NEUE KRONENZEITUNG that Western technologies illegally reached the Soviet Union allegedly via Austria. These technologies, Perle claims, enabled the Soviet Union to develop new arms systems within a short time. Well, this is not just foolish, it is extremely impudent and impertinent -- and all this in the name of the U.S. Government.

Federal Chancellor Kreisky rebuked the arrogant U.S. envoy in the following words: (?If he thinks) he could dictate to us what we have to sell to the Eastern states, this is an impudent interference in Austria's internal affairs.

All these examples show again that the United States continues to pursue its course of confrontation with the Soviet Union, Vladimir Yakovlev writes, and wants to involve all West European countries in the trade war against the East to put the functioning mechanism of trade and economic relations between the East and West out of operation. At the same time, Washington is trying by its financial policy to start strangling the economy of the capitalist countries, as former FRG Chancellor Schmidt said at the SPOe [Socialist Party of Austria] congress in Vienna recently.

The question we ask oursevles is: Isn't the United States like all other signatories of the Helsinki Final Act bound to gradually clear away all obstacles in the way of international trade and promote trade relations? The Reagan administration ignores this obligation. Why? Probably because trade creates a positive international climate based on confidence, a sense of reality and good will. This truth cannot be hushed up by any tricks or propagandistic maneuvers.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-BRITISH BUSINESS TALKS -- Moscow November 26 TASS -- Soviet-British business talks have closed here. In the course of five days representatives of the British business circles discussed at Soviet industrial ministeries and foreign trade organisations, questions pertaining to bilateral trade and economic relations. The delegation of British businessmen, which was led by Kevin Thompson, assistant secretary of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, included representatives of firms manufacturing industrial equipment, hoisting and transport machinery, control and measuring instruments, as well as consumer goods. Most of those firms are members of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce and have experience of many years of business cooperation with the Soviet Union. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 26 Nov 82 LD]

FRENCh EXHIBITION IN BAKU -- A French technological exhibition is being held in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan. The exhibition has been organized by the Soviet Union-Azerbaijan [as heard] Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the French-Soviet Chamber of Commerce. Experts in Baku are acquainting themselves with the new discoveries in France's technological field. They are also being briefed on the plans drawn up in France for combatting (?water pollution). [Excerpt] [Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 18 Nov 82 GF]

SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE IN BAKU -- The 5th conference of chemists in the fraternal Caucasian allied republics [as heard] will be starting in Baku, the capital of the Azerbaijan SSR. The duties of specialists in Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia in the application of research results to the industrial field will be debated in the course of the conference. The specialists will hear and debate over 150 reports and other documented information. [Text] [Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 28 Nov 82 GF]

KING HUSAYN HEADS ARAB LEAGUE DELEGATION

NC021100 Paris AFP in English 1012 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, Dec 2 (AFP) -- Jordan's King Husayn was arriving here today at the head of a delegation charged with presenting the Arab League's Middle East peace plan to Soviet leaders, the Jordanian Embassy said.

King Husayn was to be accompanied by Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, and the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Morocco and Jordan. They were to be joined here by the Syrian and Algerian foreign ministers and a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The delegation, known as the "committee of seven," has been mandated by the Arab League to explain the peace plan which emerged from the September Arab League summit conference in Fes, Morocco, to all permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. King Husayn and the delegation are expected in Beijing on Sunday.

The principles in the Fes plan are similar to the position of the Soviet Union which has called for recognition of the Palestinians' right to a state, and differ from a U.S. plan announced in September by President Ronald Reagan. Israel's right to exist is the only point shared by the Soviet, U.S. and Arab positions.

Observers here said the arrival of the Arab League delegation would offer the Kremlin an occasion to mark its concern for a region where Soviet influence has diminished in recent years.

RPP ON PDRY PROGRESS, SAUDI 'SUBVERSIVE' CENTERS

LD012232 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] The PDRY people celebrate the 15th anniversary of their national independence tomorrow. The proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Yemen in November 1967 was a great triumph for the national liberation movement in the southern Arab Peninsula and the climax of a bitter struggle which began in 1963 with the outbreak of a national revolution in the Radfan Mountains, which soon spread to all parts of the country, including Aden. The British imperialists were expelled and the republic was proclaimed.

The 14 OCTOBER newspaper says that the liberation movement in the PDRY was distinct from all others in that it possessed the cohesion of the anti-imperialist revolution with the antifeudalist revolution. Thus, the revolution was directed at the local exploiting classes, which were hirelings of British colonialism. With the passage of time the progressive wing of the patriotic movement became more convinced of the need to combine the struggle for national independence with the struggle for rebuilding society on new foundations.

After the proclamation of the republic, and when this wing assumed political power in the PDRY, the question of building a new life occupied first place in the list of issues facing the republic. The PDRY has since travelled a long road, and tackled many obstacles posed by a ruined economy, subversive activity by antirevolutionary forces and reactionary attacks. The progressive regime in the PDRY stood fast and unswervingly pursued the path of socialist development. In so doing, it realized basic changes.

The Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] is implementing a program based on the principles of scientific socialism.

Building the economy in the republic is based on planning. For instance, the 5-year economic development plan being implemented at present calls for harmonious and coordinated development of all branches of the national economy. It calls for developing cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states. It is expected that the overall volume of national production at the end of the 5-year plan will have increased by 63 percent, with a growth of national income by 66 percent over that of 1980. Industrial production will increase 100 percent and agricultural crops 150 percent. In this, reliance will basically be on both the public and cooperative sectors. The plan also calls for expanding the housing program and for the construction of hospitals, clinics, sports arenas and movie theaters. Eradicating illiteracy among adults and increasing the number of pupils in primary schools by 100,000 will be accomplished in this 5-year plan.

It is worth mentioning that the state is planning to attract private capital to the various economic projects. The current issues of construction facing the PDRY are both difficult and enormous. What makes them more difficult is the constant conspiring by the enemies of the republic, who continue with their subversive activity against the revolution. This year, the security organs exposed a major terrorist cell which included mainly elements bearing a grudge against the revolution who had returned home in recent years with the object of carrying out and organizing subversive acts, assassination, and so forth. These criminals admitted that they had received their training under the supervision of U.S. experts in special centers in Saudi Arabia. They said that one of these centers operated in Riyadh under the name of a U.S. trading company. The question of protecting the gains of the revolution is therefore, considered as one of the most important slogans of the YSP. This slogan is translated by combatting the subversive hireling elements at home and in standing up to the threat posed by the hostile policy of imperialism and its growing military presence in the area.

The imperialist forces, headed by the United States, striving to intensify tension in the Middle East and to increase their military presence in the Indian Ocean, the Gulf, the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, are trying to suppress the Arab national liberation movement and establish their domination over the entire Arab area. The PDRY people are standing up to these dangerous designs by relentlessly working to entrench their progressive reforms and strengthen their militant alliance with the world revolutionary movement, headed by the socialist community led by the Soviet Union.

PDRY, OMAN REACH NORMALIZATION ACREEMENT

PM301625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Relations Returning to Normal"]

[Text] Aden, 19 Nov -- An agreement between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Oman on the normalization of relations between the two countries has been published here. The document envisages that the sides will form their relations on the basis of the principles of mutual respect, noninterference in one another's internal affairs, the observance of national sovereignty, good-neighborliness, cooperation in the interests of the two countries' peoples and the solution of existing conflicts by peaceful means.

At talks which have been held between the foreign ministers of Democratic Yemen and Oman, it was stressed that the sides have no territorial claims on one another. An understanding was reached on the establishment of a commission to include representatives of Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates with the aim of settling definitively the border questions between the two countries. Agreement was reached on the question of not permitting the use of the two countries' territories by external forces with the aim of committing aggression or subversive actions against one of the sides.

The sides also reached agreement on the mutual reduction of hostile propaganda and recognized the need for strengthening bilateral relations and of beginning fruitful cooperation. They decided to establish diplomatic relations which envisage the holding of bilateral contacts.

U.S. 6TH FLEET HOLDS EXERCISES OFF LEBANON

LD011312 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Beirut December 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Leonid Volnov reports: U.S. naval ships from the 6th U.S. Fleet held provocative exercises off the Lebanese coast Tuesday. The group of ships that took part in the exercises included the aircraft carrier Independence with 75 combat planes and a complement of 5,000 on board and the guided missile cruiser Biddle. The purpose of the exercises was to practice combat cooperation of ships and aviation which was rocketing and bombing given areas of the sea.

There is no doubt that this demonstration of military power was conceived as a means of intimidating Middle East countries and bringing pressure to bear on them. It can also be regarded as first signs of a buildup of U.S. military presence in the Middle East, notably in Lebanon, where the U.S. plans to station an additional number of U.S. Marines, and U.S. military hardware.

SYRIANS, PALESTINIANS REJECT REAGAN PLAN

PM301653 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 82 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "U.S. 'Initiatives' Rejected"]

[Text] Damascus, 19 Nov -- Syrian President H. Al-Asad has spoken critically of the so-called American Near East initiatives. The U.S. proposals, he declared when speaking here, will not lead to a comprehensive settlement of the Near East's problem. We want peace in the region, the president said, but in order for it to be implemented it is necessary that a number of conditions be fulfilled, the most important of which is the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the occupied Arab territories.

H. al-Asad pointed out that the policy of aggression being conducted by Israel's ruling bosses became possible only thanks to the all-round support from Washington which, despite Tel Aviv's insolent contempt for world public opinion, grants it aid worth $3 billion a year.

A joint statement on the results of the meeting which has taken place here between A. al-Kasm, the Syrian prime minister, and N. Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, says that Syria and the Palestinian resistance movement categorically reject the notorious "Reagan plan," which is directed against the Arab people of Palestine and their lawful national rights to self-determination and the creation of an independent state on the soil of their motherland. It condemns the maneuvers of Arab reaction against the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian Arab people, and expresses their resolution to oppose the attempts of American imperialism, Zionism and their accomplices in the region to crush the Arab national liberation movement.

The statement points out that the sides have confirmed the historical necessity of the Palestinian-Syrian combat alliance to repulse the plots of all those hostile to the just cause of the Arab forces and have emphasized the stability of the course for the strengthening of the unity of the Arab national liberation movement with the forces of progress throughout the world, and above all with the USSR.

WALID JUNBLATT WOUNDED IN BEIRUT BOMBING

LD011554 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Beirut December 1 TASS -- A bomb exploded in downtown Beirut today. Wounded in the explosion was chairman of the Progressive-Socialist Party, chairman of the Central Political Council of the nation-patriotic forces of Lebanon Walid Junblatt.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ACCUSES BEGIN OF LYING

PM301605 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 17 November publishes on page 9 a 900-word Igor Belyayev commentary under the heading "The Premier's Lies and the Cruel Truth About Sabra and Shatila." Noting Israeli Premier Begin's assertion at the hearings on the Beirut massacres that he was not informed about them until afterwards, Belyayev goes on to give the "facts" about the massacres and to state that Begin must have known: "Without his sanction, Sharon would never have made up his mind to the slaughter." Belyayev then quotes critical assessments of Begin and his party made in the past by Einstein and Ben Gurion, and states in conclusion that "Begin knew" about the massacres and "the Israeli Army was an accessory to the crime."

ISRAEL, CIA SAID TO CONSPIRE AGAINST IRAN

GF011438 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Israel Is on a New Path of Aggression"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Recent developments in Lebanon have drawn the attention of Muslim and world peoples once again to the conspiracies being hatched by the Zionists against countries in southwestern Asia. It has become clear after thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians were killed in West Beirut and after the blood- massacre in the Sabra and Shatila camps that Israel -- which depends on U.S. support and aid -- has begun to put into effect its policy of planned massacring of Muslim peoples en masse.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin himself, and no one else, has recommended the following to his troops: Israelis, while killing your enemy you must show no mercy. (?Since) we have not (?been able) to undermine the Muslim civilization, you must show no sympathy for the enemy. We shall create our own civilization on the ruins of this civilization. It is crystal clear that this confession by Begin stems from the character of Zionism which is the ideology of Jewish bankers and monopolists. The Zionists claim that when compared with the Muslim people -- that is to say with the Arabs, Persians, Turks and Pakistanis -- the Jews are superior. The strategic wish of the Zionists for crushing the Muslims and for creating greater Israel on their land stems from this view.

It is common knowledge that the United States and Israel have not terminated their hostile activities against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The former deputy chief of SAVAK, Sadiqi, and numerous SAVAK agents -- that is to say those who supported the autocratic regime headed by the shah of Iran -- are currently being sheltered in Israel. Relying on these elements, Mossad is planning terrorist activities in Iran and damaging establishments, railways and oil pipelines. For example, when Sadeq Qotbzadeh prepared to kill Ayatollah Khomeyni, Mossad and the CIA were participating in that plot. The fact that U.S. and Israeli intelligence organizations have intensified their activities in Iran is a clear indication of a new conspiracy which is being hatched against Iran's freedom and independence.

WARSHIPS IN HAVANA ON 'OFFICIAL FRIENDLY VISIT'

LD020558 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Inhabitants of the Cuban capital, servicemen of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Young Pioneers and schoolchildren have heartily welcomed a detachment of Soviet warships which has arrived in Havana on an official friendly visit. It is under the command of Vice Admiral Kruglyakov, first deputy commander of the Red Banner Northern Fleet.

A Soviet-Cuban friendship meeting was held on the jetty. The meeting was addressed by Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria, commander of Cuba's revolutionary navy, and Vice Admiral Kruglyakov. They stressed the importance of the official friendly visit to the island by the detachment of Soviet warships which coincides with celebrations to mark the 26th anniversary of the historic landing from the yacht Granma and Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces Day.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON REAGAN L. AMERICA TOUR

Report on Arrival

LD011042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has arrived in Brazil. In the course of a tour of a number of Latin American countries, he will also visit Colombia, Costa Rica and Honduras. Observers assess this trip by the head of the White House as an attempt by the United States to mend its fences in relation to its southern neighbors.

Arrival on TV

LD011744 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian in "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin at 1545 GMT on 1 December reports on President Reagan's arrival in Brazil as the first stop on his Latin American tour. Accompanying film shows Reagan disembarking from the aircraft, then standing next to President Figuireda at the welcoming ceremony.

Protests in Brasilia

LD011352 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Rio de Janeiro December 1 TASS -- A mass demonstration of protest against the visit to the country by the U.S. President Reagan was held in the centre of the Brazilian capital on the call of opposition parties, trade union and student organisations. The demonstrators shouted "Yankees go home" and "Reagan is an undesirable guest in Brazil and other Latin American countries." Similar protest demonstrations were held also in other Brazilian cities.

Indications of Intentions

PY011355 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 22 GMT 30 Nov 82

[By Vyacheslav Rostovtsev]

[Text] It is only natural that Reagan's Latin American tour has awakened a great deal of interest in both Latin America and the United States. Many theories have been voiced concerning the problems which Reagan will discuss with his high-ranking interlocutors.

The problems are many since it is well known that lately the division between the United States and South America has grown wider.

In my opinion, the reasons for the widening of the division were not only the Malvinas conflicy and the U.S. anti-Latin America could hardly fail to realize that Washington's attitude toward Central American problems entails very serious consequences.

The bellicose attitude of the United States and its refusal to take into account the social and political situation of the region prompted many Latin American countries to take stands different from that of Washington toward the solution to the Central American problem.

This was seen in the statements of Mexican, Venezuelan, Peruvian, Brazilian and other leaders. The state of mind prevailing in Latin America did not go unnoticed among U.S. upper echelons. As certain U.S. observers have remarked, the representatives of the Reagan administration were forced to tone down their aggressive statements.

However, I feel that this was done for purely practical reasons. It is hardly probable that the United States will give up its evil intentions toward Nicaragua and its attempts to repress guerrilla movements in El Salvador and Guatemala.

Reports from the United States indicate that the establishment of a powerful military force for struggling against Central American guerrilla movements will be announced during Reagan's tour. This force will be made up of Green Berets, psychological warfare units, and paratroopers headquartered at an air force base in Georgia.

According to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, this special military force will be placed at the disposal of Central American nations, except Nicaragua.

In view of this it is proper to ask the following question: Is it not true that President Reagan plans to discuss the utilization of this force during his meeting with Salvadoran President Magana and the Guatemalan dictator General Rios Montt?

If there is a secret plan for Central America which does not exclude the possibility of employing military force, as the Argentine newspaper EL TIEMPO published in Buenos Aires claims, it is to be expected that such a plan will be discussed during President Reagan's Latin American tour.

The White House would like very much to obtain the support of prestigious nations such as Brazil; that is why most of Reagan's time has been allocated to that country.

Everything seems to indicate that it is hoped that if, as Washington wants, Brazil were to express understanding toward U.S. objectives it would set an example for other Latin American nations. Such an attitude could be viewed in Washington as indulgence toward its planned actions in Central America.

Tasks, Rejections

LD011432 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] President Reagan has set off on a tour of Latin America. In 5 days he intends to visit four Central and South American countries and meet with the presidents of another two Central American states. Our observer Vladimir Kazanskiy makes this comment:

Obviously the main goal of this presidential trip is to try to top up the United States' prestige that has been greatly shattered as a result of Washington's backing of the brutal dictatorial regimes and of Britain's actions during the crisis over the Falkland or Malvinas Islands.

But there seems to be another important task the President has set: to rally together an anti-Nicaraguan coalition from among the most reactionary and cruel dictatorships that has trampled upon the elementary human rights and freedoms.

Many observers regard a visit to Honduras as central to the voyage. In fact, it will come as a pledge of support to the men of the deposed Nicaraguan dictator Somoza. The CIA has received for this dirty operation $12 billion from the United States taxpayers' money. Actually, President Reagan's trip comes at a time when Latin American countries are facing serious problems, which are largely created by the United States' policy in the region. Ever since the Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed, Washington has been making imperial claims and disregaridng the sovereignty of Latin American nations in running their affairs. We may recall as examples of such imperialist course the blockade of Cuba over 20 years ago, attacks, threats and subversive activity against Nicaragua and other Central American states which dared to disobey Washington and adopted independent policies. This course also finds its expression in Washington's support of the butcher regimes in Chile and El Salvador. And testifying to their decency, the United States Administration has given them arms, money and a license to continue terror and violence against their people.

The White House wished President Reagan would visit more countries. However, Argentina and Venezuela are reported to have rejected Washington's request and refused to host the head of the United States Administration. These two key Latin American countries found it improper to invite the leader of a country that so openly and cynically supported Britain in its colonial claims to the Falklands; nor are they pleased with the neocolonial course of the United States itself in South and Central America.

It looks as if over these 5 days, President Reagan will have to hear many bitter criticisms of American policy. For now, even the most naive and ignorant people are disinclined to believe all that rhetoric about the common interests that allegedly the United States is sharing with its southern neighbors. Washington's long-standing line to keep Latin America in economic bondage, to plunder its natural wealth, encourage antipopular regimes, has revealed to the Latin American peoples the real face of United States' policy in the region, and no (?brisk) voyage will camouflage the United States image.

PRAVDA Commentary

LD011816 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0155 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Dec (TASS) -- U.S. President Reagan, setting off on his Latin American tour, is travelling to save the prestige of the United States, PRAVDA writes. But the newspaper notes, who cannot fail to see that it is impossible to save the prestige of a policy which in essence was and remains imperialist, expansionist, and which tramples coarsely upon the interests of other countries and of the peace and security of peoples.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, Reagan must first "dispel the general lack of trust in the United States which was arisen in Latin America following the United States' siding with Great Britain in its war with Argentina over the Falkland Islands."

Having taken the side of the British colonialists, PRAVDA writes, the White House hoped that this further arbitrary action would be accepted without a murmur in Latin America, as has happened more than once in the past, and that it would be possible to confine the conflict to the London-Buenos Aires-Washington triangle.

But reality has dashed these hopes, notes the newspaper. Events in the South Atlantic were received in Latin America as a threat to the entire continent, and have given rise to a broad wave of solidarity with the just struggle of the Argentinian people. A very deep rift has appeared in the inter-American system.

It is worthy of note, PRAVDA states, that despite intense soundings undertaken by the U.S. State Department, the Governments of Argentina and Venezuela have shown no interest in a visit by Reagan to their countries. In the opinion of observers, this circumstance will mean that the problem of Washington's position with regard to the Anglo-Argentine conflict will remain topical in Latin America irrespective of the results of the U.S. President's tour.

But there is yet another side to this visit, PRAVDA writes in conclusion. Washington is not abandoning its aggressive policies toward progressive regimes in Central America. Although the methods of these policies change, the substance remains as before: The United States, as previously, is conducting affairs in the region toward whipping up tension, and is trying in every way to isolate Nicaragua and to involve reactionary forces in Latin America in these dangerous acts.

Tour's Purpose

LD011324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 1 Dec 82

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Nikolay Agayants and Dmitriy Biryukov]

[Text] Today, while it was still deep night in Moscow, the U.S. President's personal aircraft, a Boeing-707, landed at Brasilia's military airfield. Thus began Ronald Reagan's 5-day tour of South and Central America. The head of the White House is accompanied by Secretary of State Shultz, Treasury Secretary Regan, and Brock, a representative of U.S. trade circles. Washington attaches extremely great significance to this tour. The President himself called it a contribution to the cause of peace and democracy. When our neighbors are in trouble, their concerns become our concerns, and we must help them, Reagan said.

In essence, judging by the remarks of observers, the aim of the trip is to rescue U.S. prestige which has been noticeably weakened on the continent in recent years, especially following the Falklands crisis during which Washington openly supported Britain's imperialist ambitions. Also, Reagan gave fairly clearly to understand that the United States intends to continue support for antipeople regimes in Central America and to continue its expansionist imperialist policy in the region.

FURTHER MATERIAL ON SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Mishin on Draft Border Law

PM020925 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 7

[Abbreviated version of speech delivered by V.M. Mishin, chief of the Komsomol Central Committee Working Youth Section, (Barguzinskiy Electoral Okrug, Buryat ASSR), at the 24 November evening joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers during the debate on the draft USSR law on the USSR state border]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! The CPSU Central Committee plenum, held on the eve of the session, which analyzed our successes comprehensively, in a principled party-minded way and with a sense of great concern for Soviet people's well-being, which revealed the reserves available and which posed specific and clear tasks for the near future and the long term in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress' historic decisions, has had a strong and profound impact on us all.

The front line of the struggle for peace now runs through each person's consciousness and life. Soviet youth harbor no illusions regarding imperialism's true nature and are taking the instruction of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the need to maintain high vigilance and to do everything so that the country's peaceful labor and security may be reliably defended as an instruction to be unswervingly implemented.

Lenin's Komsomol is proud of the fact that its wards -- representatives of all nations and ethnic groups and the sons and grandsons of Great Patriotic War soldiers who are boundlessly devoted to their motherland and to the cause of communism -- are serving worthily in our valiant Armed Forces' ranks. The Komsomol's patronage of the Navy, Air Force and Border Troops is a vivid manifestation of the close link with the Soviet Armed Forces.

The most important task of the state of the whole people is to safeguard the inviolability of the borders which are the embodiment of its territorial integrity, political independence, sovereignty and unity. As a careful master protects his native home from evil, so our people -- the masters of their country -- cherish their fatherland and the inviolability of its borders. Both in the war years and in peacetime, the sentinels of the borders have performed many immortal feats. It is with these feats that the image of the border guard is connected -- that courageous patriot and skillful and brave serviceman who is ready to sacrifice himself for the sake of the motherland's interests.

Carrying on the heroic tradition of the defenders of the Brest Fortress who covered themselves with unfading glory, a border detail headed by Pvt 1st Class Anatoliy Reka on the southern border recently entered into unequal battle with an armed group of bandits trying to infiltrate into the heart of USSR territory. Thanks to the Border Guards' high military skill and personal courage the violators were neutralized. Anatoliy Reka, secretary of the border post's Komsomol organization, who died in the execution of his military duty, was awarded the Order of the Red Star. His name is recorded for all time in the Komsomol Central Committee's Book of Honor.

Unflinchingly and at the cost of their lives, border guards Aleksandr Medvedev, Yuriy Leshchenko and Vladimir Popov, who are Komsomol members, made a fire break when extinguishing blazes in the Ussuri taiga.

The repeatedly tested staunchness of Soviet Border Guards is an inalienable feature and norm of life for today's sentinels of the borders.

"Border Guards are not simply military servicemen, they are political fighters, the plenipotentiaries, as it were, of our great state in the area entrusted to them," Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov noted when presenting the Order of the Red Banner to the Vyborg Border Guard detachment. Border Guard service requires high moral qualities, skill, knowledge, coolness and boundless devotion to the motherland. Its distinguishing feature is that in peacetime, too, its servicemen perform combat tasks. All this is taken into consideration when selecting young people to be sent on Komsomol travel warrants to the border troops. Border service, in turn, has become for thousands of young men an excellent school for ideological tempering, political maturity, courage, friendship and comradeliness. It polishes their character, promotes physical maturity and the development of an active life stance.

"The border is protected by the entire Soviet people!" -- this slogan has firmly become bound up with the deeds and thoughts of young people not only in border regions but also throughout the country. Each year Komsomol organizations hold a Border Guard week whose aim is to further improve young people's communist and military-patriotic education and to strengthen ties between border details, ships and subunits and collectives of industrial enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and construction projects.

All-union Komsomol youth relays along the USSR state border have become traditional. They are held on the eve of portentous events in our state's life and are an effective means of propagandizing border troops' history and traditions and of fostering high political vigilance among young men and girls.

Komsomol members and young people in the border areas and servicemen hold joint mass political events, work side by side at the peak of the harvest and improve the border's engineering and technical equipment. Operational detachments of Komsomol volunteers and detachments of young friends of Border Guards in which thousands of young men and girls, Pioneers and schoolchildren work actively have formed a real second line of defense of our sacred borders.

In fully supporting the proposed draft law I should like to note that its implementation will require the most energetic action to explain the new law's provisions and the military, political and economic significance of protecting the USSR state border. We are well aware that a large role in this important matter is also assigned to the Leninist Komsomol.

Comrade Deputies! The law on the USSR state border is another important step in the cause of further improving Soviet legislation. Its adoption by the USSR Supreme Soviet will promote the strengthening of our great motherland's sacred borders. (applause)

IZVESTIYA Publishes Law

PM011515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Morning Edition pp 1-3

["USSR Law on the USSR State Border"]

[Text] The USSR unswervingly pursues a Leninist policy of peace, advocates the consolidation of the peoples' security, and proceeds from the principle of the inviolability of state borders which are the embodiment of the state's territorial integrity, political independence, sovereignty and unity.

In accordance with the USSR Constitution, the definition of the USSR state border and the protection of the USSR's state borders and territories falls within the jurisdiction of the USSR in the shape of its supreme organs of state power and administration.

The protection of the USSR state border is a very important, inalienable part of the defense of the socialist fatherland. The USSR state border is inviolable. Any attempts to violate it are resolutely suppressed.

I. General Provisions

Article 1. The USSR State Border

The USSR state border is the line and the surface perpendicular to this line defining the boundaries of the territory of the USSR -- dry land, water, subterranean depths and air space.

Article 2. Definition of the USSR State Border and Ensuring Its Protection

The USSR state border is defined by the decisions of the USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and also by the USSR's international treaties.

The USSR Council of Ministers, within the limits of its powers, takes steps to ensure the protection of the USSR state border and the USSR's territory.

Article 3. Establishment of the USSR State Border

The USSR state border, unless otherwise stipulated by the USSR's international treaties, is established as follows:

1. On dry land -- according to distinctive topographical points and lines or clearly visible landmarks;

2. At sea -- along the outer limit of the territorial waters (territorial sea) of the USSR;

3. On navigable rivers -- at the center of the main channel or thalweg; on unnavigable rivers (streams) -- at their center or the center of the river's main arm; on lakes and other water expanses -- along the straight line joining the points where the USSR state border reaches the shores of the lake or other water expanse.

The USSR state border running along a river (stream), lake or other water expanse does not shift either when there is a change in the contour of their banks or in their water levels or when the river (stream) deviates in a particular direction;

4. On the reservoirs of hydraulic centers and other manmade water expanses -- in accordance with the USSR state border line running through the locality prior to their being filled;

5. On railroad and motor road bridges, dams and other installations traversing border sectors of navigable and unnavigable rivers (streams) -- through the center of these installations or their engineering axis [tekhnologicheskaya os] irrespective or where the USSR state borders runs on the water.

Article 4. Designation of the USSR State Border

The USSR state border is designated on terrain by clearly visible border markers.

The forms and dimensions of border markers and the procedure for installing them are defined by USSR legislation and the USSR's international treaties.

Article 5. Territorial Waters (Territorial Sea) of the USSR

The USSR's territorial waters (territorial sea) include coastal maritime waters to an extent of 12 nautical miles measured from the lowest tide line both with respect to the mainland and with respect to islands belonging to the USSR or from straight baselines joining the relevant points. The geographical coordinates of these points are established according to the procedure laid down by the USSR Council of Ministers.

In individual cases a different extent for the USSR territorial waters (territorial sea) can be established by the USSR's international treaties and, when there are no such treaties, in accordance with universally accepted principles and norms of international law.

Article 6. USSR Internal Waters

The USSR's internal waters include:

1. Maritime waters situated shoreward from straight baselines used to reckon the extent of the USSR territorial waters (territorial sea);

2. The waters of USSR ports delimited by a line running through the points of hydraulic and other port installations furthest out to sea;

3. The waters of gulfs, bays, inlets and estuaries whose shores belong wholly to the USSR up to the straight line drawn from shore to shore in the place where one or several channels [prokhody] are first formed, inshore from the sea, provided the breadth of each channel does not exceed 24 nautical miles;

4. The waters of gulfs, bays, inlets and estuaries, seas and straits historically belonging to the USSR;

5. The waters of rivers, lakes and other water expanses whose shores belong to the USSR.

Article 7. Mutual Relations With Adjacent States on Border Questions

Border questions with adjacent states are resolved by the USSR on the basis of reciprocity and good-neighborliness in accordance with the present law and other legislative acts of the USSR and the USSR's international treaties.

II. Regimen of the USSR State Border

Article 8. Definition of the USSR State Border Regimen

The USSR state border regimen -- the procedure for crossing the USSR state border, for the navigation or presence of Soviet and foreign nonmilitary vessels and warships in the USSR's territorial waters (territorial sea) and the Soviet section of the waters of border rivers, lakes and other water expanses, for the entry of foreign nonmilitary vessels and warships into the USSR's internal waters and ports and their presence there, for the maintenance of the USSR state border and the carrying out of various operations, fishing and other activity on the USSR state border -- is defined by the present law and other legislative acts of the USSR and by the USSR's international treaties.

Article 9. Crossing the USSR State Border

Rail, motor, maritime, river, air and other traffic across the USSR state border is effected at control points established by the USSR Council of Ministers in accordance with USSR legislation and the USSR's international treaties. At control points for crossing the USSR state border, border troops' checkpoints and customs establishments are created.

Maritime and river vessels, both nonmilitary and military, cross the USSR state border in accordance with the present law and other USSR legislative acts and the rules issued by competent Soviet organs and published in "notices to seafarers."

Aircraft cross the USSR state border in specially allocated air corridors in accordance with the present law and other USSR legislative acts and the rules issued by the competent Soviet organs and published in the "compilation of aeronautical information." Flying across the USSR state border outside the air corridors is permitted only with the authorization of the competent Soviet organs.

Article 10. Departure and Landing of Aircraft

Soviet and foreign aircraft leave the USSR or, after entering the USSR, land at airports (airfields) open to international flights where there are border troop checkpoints and customs establishments. A different procedure for the departure and landing of aircraft is permitted only with the authorization of the competent Soviet organs.

Article 11. Control When Crossing the USSR State Border

Persons, transportation facilities, freight and other property crossing the USSR state border is subject to border and customs control. In relevant instances sanitary and quarantine, veterinary, and plant sanitation control, control over the export of cultural treasures from the USSR and other control is also exercised.

Control is organized and exercised by the competent Soviet organs according to the precedure laid down by USSR legislation.

Article 12. The Passage of Persons, Transportation Facilities, Freight and Other Property Across the USSR State Border

Persons crossing the USSR state border are allowed to pass by the border troops on the basis of documents giving the right to enter or leave the USSR.

Transportation facilities, freight and other property crossing the USSR state border are allowed to pass in accordance with USSR legislation and the USSR's international treaties.

Under the USSR's international treaties a simplified procedure may be laid down for the passage of persons, transportation facilities, freight and other property across the USSR state border.

Article 13. Innocent Passage Through USSR Territorial Waters (Territorial Sea)

Innocent passage through the USSR's territorial waters (territorial sea) is effected for the purpose of crossing them without entering the USSR's internal waters or for the purpose of passing through en route to the USSR's internal waters and ports or leaving them en route for the high sea.

Foreign nonmilitary vessels enjoy the right of innocent passage through the USSR's territorial waters (territorial sea) in accordance with USSR legislation and the USSR's international treaties.

While effecting innocent passage, foreign nonmilitary vessels must follow the customary navigational course or the course recommended by competent Soviet organs and through sea corridors or in accordance with traffic separation schemes.

The captain of a foreign nonmilitary vessel which has violated the rules of innocent passage is accountable under Soviet legislation.

Foreign warships and submarine transportation facilities effect innocent passage through the USSR's territorial waters (territorial sea) in accordance with the procedure laid down by the USSR Council of Ministers. Here submarines and other submarine transportaiton facilities must travel on the surface and under their own flag.

Article 14. Procedure for the Entry of Foreign Nonmilitary Vessels and Warships Into the USSR's Internal Waters and Ports

Foreign nonmilitary vessels can enter roadsteads and ports of the USSR open to the entry of such ships. This list of roadsteads and ports open to foreign nonmilitary ships and the procedure for entering and presence in them -- the execution of freight and passenger operations, ships' liaison with the shore, the shore leave of the ship's crew members, the visiting of ships by persons who are not members of the ship's crew, and other rules connected with foreign nonmilitary ships' entry into the USSR's internal waters and ports and into the Soviet section of the waters of border rivers, lakes and other water expanses and with their presence in these waters are laid down by USSR legislation and the rules published in "notices to seafarers."

Foreign warships, unless a different procedure is stipulated, enter the USSR's internal waters and ports with advance authorization from the USSR Council of Ministers and in accordance with the rules for their visit published in the "notices to seafarers."

Article 15. The Obligation of Foreign Nonmilitary Vessels and Warships To Observe Navigation and Other Rules in the USSR's Waters

During their navigation and presence in the USSR's territorial waters (territorial sea), the internal waters of the USSR, the Soviet section of the waters of border rivers, lakes and other water expanses, foreign nonmilitary vessels and warships must observe radio communications, navigational, port, customs, sanitary and other rules.

In the event of a forced entry into the territorial waters (territorial sea) of the USSR, the internal waters of the USSR, or the Soviet section of the waters of border rivers, lakes and other water expanses or in the event of the forced nonobservance of rules for navigation and presence in these waters, foreign nonmilitary vessels and warships must immediately notify the administration of the nearest Soviet port.

Article 16. Prohibition of Hunting and Fishing [Promyslovyy], Research and Prospecting Activity by Foreign Nonmilitary Vessels and Warships in the Waters of the USSR

Hunting, fishing, research and prospecting activity by foreign nonmilitary vessels and warships in the USSR's territorial waters (territorial sea), the internal waters of the USSR and the Soviet section of border rivers, lakes and other water expanses is prohibited except for cases when this activity is performed with the authorization of the competent Soviet organs or on the basis of the USSR's internal treaties.

Article 17. Prohibition of the Navigation and Presence of Nonmilitary Vessels and Warships in Individual Regions of the USSR's Waters

By a decision of the competent Soviet organs, regions in which Soviet and foreign nonmilitary vessels and warships are forbidden to navigate or remain may be established within the territorial waters (territorial sea) of the USSR and the internal waters of the USSR. The establishment of such regions is announced in the "notices to seafarers."

Article 18. Procedure for Conducting Economic Activity on the USSR State Border

Navigation, the use of waterways for the needs of timber rafting and other types of water use, the establishment of various hydraulic installations and the execution of other operations in the Soviet section of the waters of border rivers, lakes and other water expanses, the use of land, forests and fauna, mining, geological prospecting and other economic activity on the USSR state border is carried out in accordance with Soviet legislation and the USSR's international treaties and implemented in such a way that appropriate order is ensured on the USSR state border.

By agreement with the border troops and taking local conditions into account, the competent Soviet organs establish the procedure for implementing all types of economic activity on the USSR state border.

Article 19. Temporary Cessation of Communication via the USSR State Border in the Event of the Threatened Spread of Infectious Diseases; Quarantine

In the event of the threatened spread of particularly dangerous infectious diseases on the territory of the USSR or a foreign state, communication via the USSR state border in the sectors at risk may, by a decision of the USSR Council of Ministers, be temporarily restricted or halted or quarantine may be instituted for persons, animals, freight, seed and planting material and other output of animal and vegetable origin crossing the USSR state border.

Article 20. Violators of the USSR State Border

Violators of the USSR state border are:

1. Persons who cross or attempt to cross the USSR state border by any means outside the control points across the USSR state border or at control points across the USSR border but in violation of the rules for crossing the border;

2. Persons who have penetrated or who are attempting to penetrate foreign or Soviet transportation facilities with foreign destinations for the purpose of illegally leaving the USSR;

3. Foreign nonmilitary vessels and warships which have entered the USSR's territorial waters (territorial sea) or the USSR's internal waters and the Soviet section of the waters of border rivers, lakes and other water expanses in violation of the established rules for entering these waters. Foreign submarines and other submarine transportation facilities are also violators of the USSR state border in those instances when they cross the USSR state border underwater or are submerged while sailing and anchoring in USSR waters;

4. Aircraft and other airborne vehicles which have crossed the USSR state border without the relevant authorization from competent Soviet organs or which have committed other violations of the rules for flying across the USSR state border. It is also a violation of the USSR state border to cross it by any other technical or other means without appropriate authorization or in violation of the established procedure.

Article 21. Border Representatives of the USSR

To resolve questions connected with maintaining the USSR border regimen and also to settle border incidents, border representatives of the USSR (border commissars, authorised border agents and their deputies) are appointed according to established procedure to particular sectors of the USSR state border from the ranks of the border troop officers.

The USSR border representatives are guided by USSR legislation, the USSR's international treaties and by acts published by the competent Soviet organs.

Questions which are not settled by border representatives are resolved through diplomatic channels.

III. Border Regimen

Article 22. Border Zone and Border Strip

With a view to ensuring appropriate order on the USSR state border the USSR Council of Ministers established a border zone and a border strip.

The border zone is established, as a rule, within the confines of the territory of a rayon, city, settlement, or rural soviet adjacent to the USSR state border or to a sea coast protected by border troops. Where it is established, a border zone also includes the territorial waters (territorial sea) of the USSR, the internal waters of the USSR, and the Soviet section of the waters of border rivers, lakes and other water expanses and the islands located in these waters.

The border strip is established directly along the USSR state border on its dry land sectors or along the shores of border rivers, lakes and other water expanses.

Article 23. Border Regimen

In the border zone and border strip a border regimen is laid down under the procedure defined by the USSR Council of Ministers and it regulates, in accordance with the present law and other USSR legislative acts, the rules for entry, temporary stay, residence and movement of Soviet citizens and other persons, for the execution of operations, registering and maintenance at wharves, moorings and base ports of self-propelled and towed ships and ice-crossing vehicles and their sailing and movement in the territorial waters (territorial sea) of the USSR, internal waters of the USSR and the Soviet section of the waters of border rivers, lakes and other water expanses.

The procedure laid down by the first part of the present article for registering and maintaining self-propelled and towed ships and ice-crossing vehicles at wharfs, moorings and base ports and for their sailing and movement in the territorial waters (territorial sea) of the USSR, the internal waters of the USSR and the Soviet section of the waters of border rivers, lakes and other water expanses extends to the territory of the rayon, city, settlement, or rural soviet adjacent to be USSR border or to a sea coast protected by border troops where a border zone has not been established.

It is forbidden to maintain self-propelled and towed boats and ice-crossing vehicles outside the established wharfs, moorings and base ports or at them but in violation of the maintenance rules or to leave the shore or to moor outside the wharfs, moorings and base ports.

Article 24. Entry Into the Border Zone and Border Strip Execution of Operations

Entry to a border zone is forbidden to people who are not permanently resident in it without the authorization of the internal affairs organs unless a different procedure has been laid down.

Permission to enter, stay temporarily, reside and execute operations in a border strip is given by the border troops. In necessary cases they can introduce additional temporary regimen restrictions on the entry into and execution of operations in the border strip.

Article 25. Features of the Border Regimen in the Soviet Section of the Waters of Border Rivers, Lakes and Other Water Expanses

The Soviet section of the waters of border rivers, lakes and other water expanses and the islands therein are under the control of the border troops.

Movement along the shore or ice of border rivers, lakes and other water expanses beyond the roads, or paths established for the purpose or in violation of travelling regulations is forbidden.

Article 26. Regimen at USSR State Border Control Points

In the interests of creating and maintaining conditions for the official activity of the border troops' check points and the customs establishments at USSR state border control plants, a regimen is laid down regulating the procedure for staying in and moving between the e points for persons and transport facilities and for other activity connected with allowing the passage of persons, transport facilities, freight and other items across the USSR state border.

The regimen at the control points is laid down, in accordance with legislation, by competent Soviet organs in coordination with the border troops. Here the border troops determine the premises and other places where border and customs control is exercised and lay down in there places additional regimen rules for the purpose of barring access to them to unauthorized persons and to prevent illegal crossing of the USSR state border.

IV. Protection of the USSR State Border

Article 27. Protection of the USSR State Border by the Border Troops and Air Defense Forces

The protection of the USSR state border on land, sea, rivers, lakes and other water expanses is entrusted to the border troops, and in the airspace to the Air Defense Forces.

In fulfilling the tasks for protecting the USSR state border the border troops and Air Defense Forces are guided by the present law, other USSR legislative acts, the USSR's international treaties and also acts issued by competent Soviet organs.

Article 28. The Basic Duties of Border Troops

In protecting the USSR state border, it is the obligation of the border troops:

1) To prevent any attempts to illegally change the line of the USSR state border in a locality;

2) To rebuff armed incursions into the USSR's territory by military groups and gangs, to suppress armed and other provocations on the USSR state border and to defend the population, socialist property and citizens' personal property against such criminal encroachments;

3) To prevent the crossing of the USSR state border by persons or means of transport outside crossing points or by illegal means; to discover and detain violators of the USSR state border;

4) To allow persons, means of transport, freight and other property to cross the USSR state border at the points specified when properly completed documents exist;

5) To prevent, in accordance with the established procedure, independently or in conjunction with customs establishments, the movement across the USSR state border of explosive, toxic, radioactive or narcotic substances, weapons, ammunition and other articles whose importation into the USSR or export from the USSR is prohibited.and also of contraband articles;

6) To prevent the shipment across the USSR state border of printed or duplicated works, manuscripts, documents, video and audio recordings, films or other printed or representational matter containing information which could damage the country's political or economic interests, state security, public order or the population's health or morals;

7) To ensure the fulfillment of commitments arising from the USSR's international treaties concerning the USSR state border region;

8) To monitor the observance of the border regimen independently or in conjunction with internal affairs organs;

9) To monitor -- independently or in conjunction with internal affairs organs and the administrations of airports (airfields) open for international flights, border railroad stations, sea and river ports and international road transport services -- the fulfillment of the regimen laid down at crossing points on the USSR state border;

10) To monitor the observance by Soviet and foreign nonmilitary vessels and warships of the established procedure for navigation and presence in the USSR's territorial waters (territorial sea), the USSR's internal waters and the Soviet section of the waters of border rivers, lakes and other water expanses;

11) In the regions where they serve, to give the necessary assistance to specially empowered Soviet state organs in their activity to monitor the preservation of natural resources and the observance of the rules of hunting and fishing activity and to protect the natural environment against pollution.

Article 29. The Basic Rights of Border Guard Troops

Within the limits of the border zone or border strip, at crossing points on the USSR state border, and also on territory where a border zone has not been established, but where Border Guard troops carry out operations to protect the USSR state border -- in the territory of a rayon, city, settlement or rural soviet adjacent to the USSR state border or to a sea coast protected by Border Guard troops, in the USSR's territorial waters (territorial sea) and the USSR's internal waters and in the Soviet section of the waters of border rivers, aleks and other water expanses -- the border guard troops have the right:

1) To position Border Guard details, to travel in any sector of the locality in fulfilling official duties, to check documents, to examine means of transport, the freight carried by them and other property and to provide Border Guard details to accompany means of transport;

2) To investigate cases of violations of the USSR state border -- to adopt the necessary operational and investigatory measures and carry out arrests, inspections, searches, interrogations and other necessary investigatory actions in accordance with the criminal procedure legislation of the USSR and the union republics;

3) To carry out the administrative detention of persons violating the border regimen or the regimen at crossing points on the USSR border for up to 3 hours for the compilation of a protocol, or for up to 3 days if necessary to establish identity and clarify the

circumstances of the violation, provided that a written report is sent to the prosecutor within 24 hours of arrest, or for up to 10 days with the prosecutor's authorization if the violators have no documents proving their identity; to subject persons detained to a personal search and to examine and if necessary confiscate articles in their possession;

4) To carry out the administrative detention for the period laid down in item 3 of the present article of foreign citizens and stateless persons violating the USSR state border, in the absence of sufficient grounds for bringing a criminal case against them, or if, in relation to such persons, a decision is adopted in accordance with established procedure on handing them over to the border authorities of the adjacent state, to detain such persons with the prosecutor's authorization for the time necessary for handing them over;

5) To keep persons subjected to administrative detention in detention cells or other premises specially equipped for these purposes. A protocol is to be drawn up on each instance of administrative detention, personal search of a person detained or examination or confiscation of articles in his possession;

6) To invite persons to border guard subunits to clarify the circumstances of a violation of the USSR state border, its regimen, the border regimen or the regimen at crossing points on the USSR state border. Where necessary the clarification of the circumstances of such violations can take place elsewhere;

7) To check the documents of persons crossing the USSR state border indicating their right to enter the USSR or to leave the USSR, to make appropriate annotations to such documents and if necessary to temporarily confiscate them; not to permit persons without valid documents indicating their right to enter the USSR or to leave the USSR to cross the USSR state border until they produce properly completed documents indicating their right to cross the USSR state border or until clarification is provided of the circumstances of the loss of documents by Soviet citizens during a period abroad and until their identity is established;

8) To carry out in accordance with established procedure, independently or in conjunction with customs establishments, the inspection of freight and other property of persons crossing the USSR state border;

9) To check the printed or duplicated works, manuscripts, documents, video and audio recordings, films or other printed and representational matter carried by persons crossing the USSR state border; if necessary to retain such materials for checking and confiscate those which, in accordance with the rules in force, cannot be imported to the USSR or exported from the USSR;

10) In accordance with established procedure, to confiscate articles being taken across the USSR state border whose importation to the USSR or export from the USSR is prohibited, as well as contraband articles;

11) Taking account of the gravity and circumstances of the violation committed, to resolve the question of permitting persons to enter the USSR or leave the USSR after attempting to take across the USSR state border materials, articles and documents whose importation to the USSR or export from the USSR is prohibited, as well as contraband articles;

12) To carry out in accordance with established procedure the examination of foreign and Soviet means of transport crossing the USSR state border and the freight they carry; to provide border guard details to accompany means of transport;

13) To determine, in conjunction with interested enterprises, institutions and organizations, the places and duration of stops (halts) by means of transport crossing the border at crossing points on the USSR state border;

14) To prohibit the disembarkation and presence on shore of members of the crews of foreign nonmilitary vessels and other persons on board such vessels who have committed violations during navigation and presence in the USSR's territorial waters (territorial sea) and the USSR's internal waters, and also during halts by vessels in the USSR's ports;

15) Where the situation dictates, to restrict the execution of various operations on construction projects being implemented in accordance with the USSR's international treaties and on construction projects of unionwide and defensive significance and the implementation of measures associated with natural disasters and particularly dangerous infectious diseases;

16) To utilize the electronic communications facilities of ministries, state committees and departments and the transport facilities of enterprises, institutions, organizations and kolkhozes in rebuffing incursions into the USSR's territory, suppressing various provocations on the USSR state border and searching for and detaining violators of the USSR state border, and also in other cases of need arising from the situation on the terms agreed under the established procedure;

17) To carry out other operations to protect the USSR state border in accordance with the legislation of the USSR and the union republics, the USSR's international treaties, and the generally recognized principles and norms of international law.

In cases of necessity in connection with searching for and detaining violators of the USSR state border, border guard troops may exercise the rights granted to them on Soviet territory even outside the rayons, cities, settlements, rural soviets and waters indicated in the present article, the border zone, the border strip and crossing points on the USSR state border.

Article 30. The Basic Rights of Border Guard Troops with Regard to Foreign and Soviet Nonmilitary Vessels.

In the USSR's territorial waters (territorial sea), the USSR's internal waters and the Soviet section of the waters of border rivers, lakes and other water expanses, with regard to foreign and Soviet nonmilitary vessels the border guard troops have the right, in fulfilling tasks to protect the USSR state border:

1) To require the vessel to show a national flag if such a flag is not raised; to inquire about the purposes of the vessel's entry into the USSR's waters;

2) To require the vessel to change course if it is moving toward a region closed to navigation;

3) To stop the vessel and inspect it if it does not answer inquiry signals, if it is in a region closed to navigation, if it violates other rules of entry into the USSR's waters or of navigation or presence in such waters, or engages in fishing or other activity in violation of the legislation of the USSR and the union republics, the USSR's international treaties or the generally recognized principles and norms of international law.

The inspection of a vessel includes the checking of ship's documents and navigation log, the documents of crew members and passengers and the documents concerning the cargo, and if necessary the ship's accommodations.

After the inspection of a vessel it may be permitted to continue navigation in the USSR's waters observing the rules laid down, or instructed to leave the USSR's waters, or it may be detained under article 31 of the present law;

4) If necessary, to install a border guard detail on board the vessel to accompany it to port or from port to the USSR state border;

5) To remove from the vessel and detain persons who have committed crimes and are subject to criminal charges under the legislation of the USSR and the union republics and to hand over such persons to inquiry and investigation organs, if no other provisions are made under the USSR's international treaties;

6) To pursue and arrest on the high seas a vessel which has violated the USSR state border or a vessel which has violated Soviet laws or the rules of navigation and presence in the USSR's waters before such a vessel enters the territorial waters (territorial sea) of its own country or a third state provided that the pursuit begins in the USSR's territorial waters (territorial sea) or the USSR's internal waters and has been continuous.

Article 31. Grounds for the Detention by Border Guard Troops of Foreign and Soviet Nonmilitary Vessels

A Foreign nonmilitary vessel in the USSR's territorial waters (territorial sea), the USSR's inland waterways or the Soviet section of the waters of border rivers, lakes and other water areas is arrested by border guard troops and escorted to the nearest port or other appropriate point if:

1) The vessel is engaged in the collection of information to the detriment of the USSR's security or commits any other act hostile to the USSR;

2) The vessel is in a region closed to navigation so designated in the "notices to seafarers";

3) The vessel embarks or disembarks people or unloads or loads freight in places not designated for this purpose or in designated places without the permission of competent Soviet organs;

4) The vessel engages illegally in fishing, survey or prospecting activity or the discharge of substances harmful to people's health or to the sea's living resources, or other waste matter or materials;

5) The vessel sends into the air or receives on board flying devices without the permission of the competent Soviet organs;

6) Crew members or other persons on board the vessel damage border signs, navigation protection devices; communication cables and other submarine or surface objects belonging to the USSR;

7) The captain of the vessels fails to produce the necessary shipping and freight documents;

8) The vessel does not obey the instructions of representatives of the border guard troops or competent Soviet organs;

9) The vessel is in the USSR's territorial waters (territorial sea), the USSR's internal waters or the Soviet section of the waters of border rivers, lakes and other water expanses in violation of the rules laid down by the present law, the USSR's international treaties or the generally recognized principles and norms of international law.

The decision to arrest a foreign nonmilitary vessel is taken by border troops after inspecting it. Here a vessel committing the violations indicated in items 2-9 of the present article is arrested by the border troops if they establish a deliberate violation or if the vessel is detrimental to the USSR's security or other interests.

The border troops have the right to arrest a Soviet nonmilitary ship committing the violations envisaged in items 2-9 of the present article and to escort it to the nearest port or other appropriate point.

Article 32. Protocol for the Inspection or Arrest of a Nonmilitary Vessel.

A protocol is drawn up on the inspection or arrest of a nonmilitary vessel, signed by a representative of the border troops and the captain of the vessel inspected or arrested. The protocol is drawn up in Russian.

In the event a vessel is arrested, the shipping and freight documents are confiscated from the captain and attached to the protocol. If the captain of the vessel inspected or arrested considers the border troops' actions incorrect or does not agree with the content of the protocol, he may so stipulate either in the protocol itself or in a separate document attached to the protocol, in any language. If the captain refuses to sign the protocol a note is made to that effect.

Article 33. Consequences of the Arrest of Foreign Nonmilitary Vessels.

Foreign nonmilitary vessels arrested are handed over according to established procedure to the authorized representatives of the foreign states concerned or expelled from the USSR's territorial water (territorial sea) or the Soviet section of the waters of border rivers, lakes and other water expanses, or in cases provided for by legislation of the USSR and the union republics are confiscated by decision of the court.

Article 34. Rules Applying to Foreign Warships Violating the Procedure for Navigation and Presence in the USSR's Waters

With regard to foreign warships violating Soviet laws or rules of navigation and presence in the USSR's territorial waters (territorial sea), the USSR's internal waters or the Soviet section of the waters of border rivers, lakes and other water expanses, special rules apply.

Article 35. Duties and Rights of the Air Defense Forces

The duties and rights of the Air Defense Forces in protecting the USSR state border are defined by the present law and other acts of USSR legislation, as well as acts issued by competent Soviet organs.

Article 36. Use of Weapons and Combat Hardware in Protecting the USSR State Border

Border troops and Air Defense Forces protecting the USSR state border may use weapons and combat hardware to rebuff an armed attack or incursion onto USSR territory, suppress armed provocations on the USSR state border or prevent the hijacking of Soviet aircraft without passengers on board, and also against violators of the USSR state border on land or water or in the air in response to the use of force by them or when the violation cannot be stopped or the violators detained by other means. In case of necessity the weapons and combat hardware of other branches of the USSR Armed Forces may be used to protect the USSR state border.

The procedure for the use of weapons and combat hardware when protecting the USSR state border is laid down by the USSR Council of Ministers.

Article 37. Protection of the USSR State Border With the Socialist Community Countries

Border troops protect the USSR state border with the socialist community countries in collaboration with those country's border guards.

Joint measures to protect the USSR state border with socialist community countries are implemented on the basis of agreement and coordination.

V. Participation by State Organs, Public Organizations and Soviet Citizens in the Protection of the USSR State Border

Article 38. Participation by State Organs, Public Organizations and Soviet Citizens in the Protection of the USSR State Border

State organs, public organizations and officials must give all-around assistance to border troops and Air Defense Forces in the protection of the USSR state border.

The protection of the USSR state border is carried out with the active participation of Soviet citizens. State organs and public organizations help border troops to involve Soviet citizens on a voluntary basis in protecting the USSR state border. Voluntary people's militia detachments are set up in settlements in border regions and at crossing points on the USSR state border in accordance with the legislation of the USSR and union republics.

Article 39. Duties of State Organs, Public Organizations, Officials and Citizens in Connection with Ensuring the Protection of the USSR State Border

State organs, public organizations, officials and also citizens must observe the regimen of the USSR state border and fulfill the requirements of the border regimen and the regimen at the crossing points on the USSR state border.

State organs, public organizations and officials must constantly carry out work to explain to citizens the military, political and economic significance of protecting the USSR state border, educate them in the spirit of high vigilance, and maintain organization and order in the border zone and border strip and on the territory adjacent to the USSR state border or to the sea coast protected by border troops of a rayon, city, settlement or rural soviet where the border zone is not established, and also at crossing points on the USSR state border.

VI. Responsibility for the Violation of Legislation on the USSR State Border

Article 40. Responsibility for the Violation of Legislation on the USSR State Border

Persons guilty of violating or attempting to violate the USSR state border, its regimen, the border regimen or the regimen at crossing points on the USSR state border, illegally transporting or attempting to illegally transport freight, materials, documents or other articles across the USSR state border, and also other violations of legislation on the USSR state border are criminally, administratively or otherwise liable in accordance with the legislation of the USSR and union republics.

[Signed] V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Moscow, Kremlin, 24 November 1982.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA RECALLS LENIN'S LAST SPEECH

PM021039 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Nov 82 Second Edition p 1

[Valentin Chikin article under the rubric "Rereading Lenin": "'Look Before You Leap'" -- passages in capital letters were published in italics]

[Text] Sixty years ago V.I. Lenin's duty secretary made this note: "2 November ... 615 hours. Vladimir Ilich left for a session of the Moscow Soviet plenum." Nobody imagined that 4 hours later Lenin would be beginning his last public speech.

It was not far to the Bolshoy Theater, but he had to hold a preparatory conference with his own thoughts, although he seemed to be so eagerly awaiting this meeting, so hungry for it. Yes, hungry! An insuperable medical "blockage" had practically isolated him from any audience for a year. Now, the meeting with deputies from the Moscow Soviet and the regions, with proletarian Moscow.

In the many months of enforced silence he had felt in every fiber of his being what it means to a politician to be deprived of the object of politics: living human interest. Life was excruciatingly empty without those waiting, demanding, inspired faces; without the bubbling flow of rallies and meetings. In politics it means an awful lot to be at the center of the human whirlpool at the decisive moment, to find and say the only necessary thing, to exercise a personal influence on minds and circumstances. Without this THERE IS NO POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

It was 4 and 1/2 years since the government had moved from Petrograd to Moscow, some 55 months, and the chairman of the Soviet of People's Commissars had spoken about 400 times -- at least twice a week. Before his eyes there passed a sea of familiar faces, dear faces, a kaleidoscope of episodes and scenes. Bearded petition-bearers and bandaged members of Budennyy's cavalry in the theater boxes. A truck in a square, instead of a stage, hemmed in by a crowd. A factory canteen, every corner, window ledge and beam packed. A plant with a platform in the stairwell and living garlands, whole tiers of listeners. A peasant's hut, full to overflowing, with children crowded round outside....

After the first few sentences you nearly always get the feeling of an insatiable silence. All you can hear is the flights of your own rather hoarse baritone and the astringent blows of words which seem to roll off your palm. People listen particularly to the voice of Soviet power -- that means they believe and hope. He had told himself and all the party people more than once: Treasure that trust above everything in the world, be worthy of it, use it for the sake of the revolution. What are the important things here?

KNOW HOW TO TALK SIMPLY AND CLEARLY, IN A LANGUAGE ACCESSIBLE TO THE MASSES, RESOLUTELY DISCARDING THE HEAVY ARTILLERY OF DIFFICULT TERMINOLOGY....

DO NOT AVOID DIFFICULT QUESTIONS, DO NOT DRAW A VEIL OVER THEM, BUT RAISE THEM POINT-BLANK.

THE TRUTH, HOWEVER BITTER, MUST BE LOOKED STRAIGHT IN THE EYES. A POLICY WHICH DOES NOT MEET THIS CONDITION IS A FATAL POLICY.

IT IS NECESSARY TO KNOW HOW TO CONDUCT AGITATION, OTHERWISE NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANS WILL GO FOR NOTHING.

...And now he faces the footlights, immersed in "artificial light" and a torrent of growing applause. "Lenin!" "Lenin!" ...the auditorium shakes with a summons to the stage, combined with a long-awaited greeting. It is uncomfortable, standing beneath this hail of rapture. He raises his hand above his head as if for protection. You have to protect yourself even against human enthusiasm.

In recent months, months governed by medicine, no ovations have been heard, but enthusiastic people have overwhelmed him with gifts, and there have been the most unexpected acts of kindness. A beekeeper sent two combs of honey "for your health." A physical education school ventured to "present...two pairs of sports skis," and expressed a readiness to send the best instructor. Textile workers from Petrograd had the idea of supplying a rug, and boasted that they were working "at least as well as before the war." Workers at a Stodoly factory sent a cordial message, with hundreds of signatures, together with a length of cloth for a suit -- wear it, they said, and know: "We are always with you." He thanked them, made joking replies, reasoned with them. And he had quite recently sent a special request to the Stodoly workers: "I will tell you in secret that you should not send me gifts. I would very much like to tell all the workers about this secret request."

If he could only cool down the most ardent initiators of ovations with such a request.... After the third singing of the "Internationale" and reproachful gestures from the platform, the auditorium grew quiet. He could begin....

Literally two words about the republic's international situation: stable situation. It may be said with a clear conscience: We are continuing our course QUITE CONSISTENTLY AND WITH HUGE SUCCESS. The capitalist bosses and bourgeois diplomats can swagger as much as they like -- our optimism will not fade. WE ARE ON A ROAD WHICH IS QUITE CLEARLY, DISTINCTLY DEFINED, AND WE HAVE SECURED SUCCESS IN THE EYES OF STATES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Let us not forget even for a moment: The most correct policy is an honest policy. We have not had (and let us never have in the future!) ANY CHANGES OF TRAIN OR ANY CHANGES OF HARNESS. So rest assured: Complex relationships ARE BEING SMOOTHED OVER, MUST BE SMOOTHED OVER, WILL BE SMOOTHED OVER WITHOUT FAIL.

Changes of train, so to speak, in internal matters are another matter.... He planned to talk about that "enigmatic sphinx" the NEP [New Economic Policy], or rather about the dialectical essence of the New Economic Policy. It was more than 18 months since the NEP's introduction, but misleading rumors regarding interpretation and difficulties of implementation had, alas, not died down. They were to be encountered much more often than he would like, both in the practice of the people's commissariats and in ordinary people's awareness. About 2 months ago he had received a letter from Muscovite workers in which a note of weariness and concern could be detected among the cheerful tones. They said things were not too good for some people, workers sometimes lamented the difficult conditions, the situation regarding the NEP was causing particular distress. "The NEP people are an exceedingly roguish crew, they are very good at feathering their nests. We await your appearance among us, Vladimir Ilich. These NEP people must have their wings clipped somehow...."

NEP is an odd term. The policy is called NEW, whereas it is a BACKWARD step. The policy we have been purusing since the revolution has apparently become old. Yes! The years 1918 and 1919 are now part of history. THEY WERE GREAT YEARS, A SUPREME, WORLD-HISTORIC ACCOMPLISHMENT. But it is senseless to live on past greatness and keep the people in difficult conditions. At the party congress back in the spring I said: IF ONE WERE TO LOOK BACK AT THESE YEARS AND FAIL TO SEE TODAY'S NEXT TASK, IT WOULD BE FATAL, ABSOLUTELY FATAL. It is important to ascertain how great the gulf is between the old and new tasks and to maneuver. WE MUST TEST OUR STRENGTH HERE AND DEMONSTRATE THAT WE HAVE NOT ONLY LEARNED YESTERDAY'S KNOWLEDGE BY ROTE AND ARE REPEATING IT PARROT-FASHION.... WE HAVE STARTED TO RELEARN IT ALL OVER.

The actual relearning process, our "change of harness," by no means signifies a break in the line, in the continuity of our policy. We must not shy away, we must move consistently ahead.

And it is for the sake of this relearning that we must once again firmly promise one another: WE WILL NOT GIVE UP A SINGLE ONE OF THE OLD GAINS. Sympathetic applause from the deputies? Excellent! But let them not forget the lessons of dialectics. The old can be an actual hindrance. But even then it is important not to scrub what has been gained. Here you will have to bust a gut, so to speak....

It will require extraordinary measures, extraordinary methods -- and we will use them. But let us weigh the situation first. When NEP first appeared I warned: DON'T BE IN A HURRY TO DESTROY EVERYTHING, DON'T BE RASH...TRY ONE THING, TRY ANOTHER, STUDY PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE, THEN LET US KNOW WHAT YOU HAVE ACHIEVED.... TO BE ABLE THEN TO PROCEED ON THE BASIS OF EXPERIENCE, WE NEED TO VERIFY THE ADOPTED MEASURES A DOZEN TIMES.

And to keep a very sharp eye out for NEP's social cost, its negative aspects, ONE MUST BE ABLE TO PIN DOWN AND REDUCE TO A MINIMUM, to "clip the wings," as the workers say.

Among all the difficulties, the apparatus is becoming a real problem. We are switching to totally new tasks and rules, but we still have the old apparatus. And in frequent cases it is not we who are controlling it but it which is controlling us. Look at the abuse that has been heaped on those very financiers. You would think that in the NEP period, a period of market revival, they would be in charge, calling for a businesslike approach and rationalism and bursting with ideas, proposals and recommendations. But there is red tape in profusion; everything needs an "order from head office," and people are either yawning or fast asleep. Any innovation, given these wicked ways (which aspire to "true communism") inevitably degenerates into bureaucratic lethargy. How I have tried to convince them -- this evening, too, there will be an unpleasant talk with the People's Finance Commissariat; it is now a matter of practice and practical experts, not of decrees and institutions, of seeking out literally one by one people capable of trading and gradually cleaning out our Augean Stables, spreading the virtuous chiefs around and closing somnolent enterprises.

In these conditions the communists we have must be correctly deployed. We pay tribute to everyone's past exploits, but now we want action. FORMERLY A COMMUNIST WOULD SAY: "I WILL GIVE MY LIFE," AND THIS SEEMED VERY SIMPLE TO HIM, ALTHOUGH IT WAS NOT ALWAYS SO SIMPLE. NOW WE COMMUNISTS ARE FACED WITH A TOTALLY DIFFERENT TASK. WE MUST NOW ACCOUNT FOR EVERYTHING AND EACH OF YOU MUST LEARN TO BE PRUDENT.

Say we find ourselves in a near-boycott situation; they have told us: You will not receive those partner's services which are natural in the capitalist world. There is a cruel blockade, although these measures are contrary to the interests of the entrepreneurs themselves. We are alone. But we will not panic, we will consider how to ensure our existence and what kind of advantage we can get from our enemies ultimately. And when they put forward their proposals we will say to them: OUR RUSSIA IS SO GREAT, WE HAVE SO MUCH ECONOMIC POTENTIAL, AND WE CONSIDER OURSELVES RIGHT NOT TO REFUSE YOUR KIND OFFER, BUT WE WILL DISCUSS IT CALMLY, LIKE BUSINESSMEN.

Let us act like businesslike communists! But all is not well at the moment. THIS, COMRADES, WE MUST ACKNOWLEDGE, AND NOT PUT ON AIRS.

In my final speech at the party congress I developed this idea. THE PROLETARIAT IS NOT AFRAID TO ADMIT THAT IN THE REVOLUTION SOME THINGS WORKED OUT SPLENDIDLY AND SOME THINGS DID NOT. ALL THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTIES WHICH HAVE PERISHED HITHERTO PERISHED BECAUSE THEY THOUGHT TOO MUCH OF THEMSELVES, FAILED TO SEE WHERE THEIR STRENGTH LAY AND WERE AFRAID TO TALK ABOUT THEIR WEAKNESSES. BUT WE WILL NOT PERISH BECAUSE WE ARE NOT AFRAID TO TALK ABOUT OUR WEAKNESSES AND ARE LEARNING TO OVERCOME WEAKNESSES.

Moreover, one can now add that we are striving to make all our work visible to the people. WE NEED A SITUATION WHERE EVERYTHING IS MONITORED, WHERE ALL THE MASSES AND THE WHOLE POPULATION ARE MONITORING OUR PATH.... We will seek to carry out socialist reorganization in such a way and create the kind of living conditions where the majority of the working people will say: "YOU ARE NOT PRAISING YOURSELVES, WE ARE PRAISING YOU, WE SAY THAT YOU HAVE ACHIEVED THE BEST RESULTS AFTER WHICH NO SENSIBLE PERSON WILL EVER CONSIDER RETURNING TO THE OLD SITUATION."

Socialism is not some abstract picture, it is not an icon painted in solemn colors (regarding icons, Communists hold the old view), it is an actual human way of life; everything is now being solved in the midst of day-to-day issues. WE HAVE DRAGGED SOCIALISM INTO DAILY LIFE AND NOW WE MUST COME TO GRIPS WITH IT....

As he came to the end of his stirring address to the Moscow deputies Vladimir Ilich wanted to give everyone sitting in the semidarkness of the hall and every Communist wherever he might be a living thread of practical action: So find out and act! And he felt total confidence in those people, in their success, in the common struggle. WE WILL SOLVE THIS TASK TOGETHER AT ALL COSTS, SO THAT A SOCIALIST RUSSIA WILL EMERGE FROM THE RUSSIA OF THE NEP.

It was said with enthusiasm, with inspiration, like a slogan prompting the presentiment that he had just finished his last public speech.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM PLENUM 1 DEC

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[Text] The results of the November CPSU Central Committee plenum and the tasks of the Moscow Gorkom were discussed at a plenum of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom today. A report was delivered by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. It was noted that Muscovites have confidently achieved the tasks set in the 2 years of the 5-year plan, and additional output of R700 million has been produced. Now 44 percent of the products are in the highest quality category. There was also a discussion at the plenum of shortcomings and difficulties in the development of the economy, and much attention was paid to the question of strengthening state, labor and executive discipline. The need for the development of socialist competition was stressed. The plenum considered and approved, in the main, the draft plan and budget for the capital for next year.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET DEBATES DRAFT PLAN

LD012126 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0930 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Dec (TASS) -- Concern for the welfare of Soviet people, for more fully meeting their material and spiritual needs has been and remains the CPSU's highest goal. The draft state plan for economic and social development of the Russian Federation for 1983, which is being debated, fully accords with this line of the party, Sergey Kozlov, secretary of the AUCCTU, said at the RSFSR Supreme Soviet session currently taking place in the Kremlin.

Deputies representing over 140 million people living in the biggest Soviet republic are for the second day discussing the prospects of its development in the coming year. The plan envisages the continuation of the implementation of the program for further raising the prosperity of the Soviet people adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress. Real income per capita is to increase by over 3 percent in 1983. Public consumption funds providing for free education, medical care and other social programs will increase by 4 percent.

The wages of workers and office staff and remuneration of collective farm workers will increase. As Andrey Bobrovnikov, RSFSR minister of finance, noted, since the beginning of the 5-year plan (1981-1985) minimum old-age pensions, disablement pensions, pensions due to loss of head of family and state benefits for single mothers have increased. In 1983 pension increments are being increased. The state is allocating almost 5 percent more funds than in 1982 for the payment of pensions, benefits and other social services.

The growth of consumer goods production also testifies to higher living standards of the working people. Thus in 1983 12 percent more funds than in the current year are allocated to development of the textile and light industries. As Viktor Uspenskiy, RSFSR minister of local industry, said at the session, this industry will considerably increase the production of goods for the people.

In the implementation of the social program an important place is held by the construction of housing and everyday services. In 1983 approximately 60 million square meters of housing is to be built in the RSFSR -- more than envisaged by the 5-year plan.

UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET DISCUSSES PLAN, BUDGET

LD021110 Kiev in English to Europe 2000 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Today, at the session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, all present in the hall paid tribute by a minute of silence to the memory of Leonid Brezhnev, a prominent leader of the CPSU and Soviet state, an outstanding figure of the international communist and and workers movement, an ardent champion of peace and friendship among peoples.

At the session the deputies discussed the following questions: on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Republic for 1983 and a report on the fulfillment of the State Plan for 1982; on the State Budget of the Ukraine for next year and a report on the fulfillment of the Ukrainian budget for 1981.

The deputies adopted a decision on electing the Deputy Aleksey Titarenko, a member of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Deputy Nikolay Khomenko, a secretary of the Presidium.

Then Vitaliy Masol, deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, chairman of Gosplan, delivered a speech on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Ukraine for 1983 and talked about realization of the state plan provisions in the current year. The speaker pointed out that the current year was a significant one for the development of the republic's national economy and for the solution of large social tasks.

The economic and scientific-technological potentials have grown, the scale of social production has expanded, its technical level and efficiency grew, the material and cultural level of people's life increased. The national income of the republic, that is the most significant index of the results of the economic development, will grow this year by 2.2 percent and amount to over 483 billion. Eighty percent of the national income will be channelled directly for the improvement of the people's well-being. For the 10 months of 1982 the Ukraine's industry has realized R637 billion worth of goods. The production and purchase of many kinds of agricultural produce have grown. This year in particular the grain crop harvest is higher than last year's. A program for further rise of material and cultural standard of life of the people, mapped out by the 26th Congress of the CPSU, is being successfully realized.

While speaking about the achievements, said Vitaliy Masol, we cannot but mention that certain branches, a number of enterprises and organizations do not fulfill the tasks set. They are not using to the full measure the possibilities and reserves for raising the efficiency of production.

Dwelling on the major tasks and important industries of the draft plan for the economic and social development of our republic for the next year, the speaker pointed out that it foresees the realization of a complex of measures aimed at consecutive realization of the major tasks of the current 5-year plan, that is ensuring the further growth of the Soviet people's well-being on the basis of consecutive development of the material production and raising its efficiency.

Labor productivity is planned to rise by 3 percent, which will save the labor of 600,000 people. The volume of industrial production in the republic will grow by 2.8 percent. Major attention will be paid to the further development of power and fuel industries, ferrous metallurgy, mechanical engineering, chemistry and oil chemistry as well as consumer goods branches.

The draft plan envisages high rates of the development of agriculture. The growth output of agriculture is determined in a volume of R13.3 billion which surpasses the level of the current year by 10 percent.

Vitaliy Masol dwelt in a greater detail on the system of measures foreseen by the draft plan on further raising of material and cultural level of the people's life. Thus, real per capita income will grow next year by 3 percent. The wages and salaries will grow, the social consumption funds will increase, the retail trade turnover and the volume of everyday services for the population will grow. The housing construction will continue at high rate, 1.3 million people will improve their housing conditions.

The realization of measures on the development of education, culture, health care and social insurance will continue.

Then the floor was given to the Deputy Vasiliy Kozeruk, the republic's minister of finance, who delivered a report on the State Budget of the Ukraine for 1983 and on the realization of the budget for 1981. In part he said:

[Begin recording in Ukrainian fading into English translation] The budget ensures the further development of the republic's economy and raising of material and cultural level of the people's life. The State Budget of the Ukraine for 1983 was subjected to be approved by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet on profits and expenditures in the sum of R24,413 million, that is R191 million more than for the current year. The expenditure of the republic's budget is determined by consideration for more rational and economic use of labor, material and financial resources. Over 96 percent of them will be directed to the financing of the national economy and social and cultural undertakings. [end recording]

The speaker also dwelt in great detail on the increase of state allocations for the development of industry, agriculture and capital construction as foreseen by the draft state budget. Then Vasiliy Kozeruk said:

[Begin recording in Ukrainian fading into English translation] All many-sided activities of our party and government are imbued with concern for the raising the material and cultural level of the people's life. The most vivid reflection of such concern is the increase, year in and year out, of the real incomes of population and social consumption funds as well as the growth of state allocations for the public education, culture, medical services and social insurances of the population.

Social consumption funds in the Ukraine will increase by 4.2 percent in the coming year and amount to R23.8 billion. The national income will grow by 3 percent. Four-fifths of this sum will go for public consumption, housing and social-cultural construction. State allocations for raising social insurance of population will gradually increase. Budget expenditures next year for social insurance will amount to R4.98 million which is 8.6 percent more than in the current year. [end recording]

ARMENIAN PARTY PLENUM VIEWS ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Shortcomings Noted

LD011832 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] At a plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia the results of the November 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of the republican party organization were discussed.

A report by Comrade Demirchyan, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the republic, and the speeches identified the collectives which lag behind as well as those which are front-ranking enterprises. Shortcomings were noted in the activity of several ministries, departments and enterprises.

The plenum basically approved the draft state plan for social and economic development and the Budget of the Armenian SSR for 1983. There was a discussion on the progress of the fulfillment of the plan this year.

Production Results

LD011606 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Excerpt] The working people of Armenia have made a major contribution to the realization of the tasks set out by the 26th CPSU Congress. The production collectives of the republic have successfully completed the 10-month plan for the sale of articles produced. They produced over R100 million worth of goods over the plan. Rural workers have also fulfilled their socialist pledges. All this was mentioned at the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee plenum held today.

YEREVAN PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION

GF250618 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 6 Nov 82 p 2

[Excerpts] The Second Session of the Yerevan People's Deputies Council was held on 5 October at the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet headquarters.

The session was opened by M. Muradyan, chairman of the Yerevan City Soviet Executive Committee. The people's deputies reviewed the tasks of the executive committees of Yerevan City and Rayons Deputies Council for the preparation of the city's economy for the 1982-83 fall and winter seasons.

During the recent period, a certain number of powerplants have been renovated in the republic, the boiler rooms and the central and external heating networks have been tested, and fuel storage work has been carried out. However, the heating network is not fully ready for the winter. The course of the construction of the heat supply centers, particularly central heating networks in the housing areas, is slow.

The operation of the centers is often postponed due to an inadequate supply of the necessary equipment and the equipment received is not meeting government standards, which is causing difficulties for various organizations.

It was demanded there be greater control over all city enterprises and organizations in this regard, that fuel consumption be limited and that state discipline be strengthened.

It is the task of the leaders of the local councils, the people's deputies and all the enterprises to take concrete measures for the economical use of thermal and electrical energy, gas and water, and to adopt an attitude of caring about the maintenance and use of housing resources.

The session also reviewed the course of implementation of the proposals that the electors made in the meetings prior to the 18th Yerevan People's deputies elections; issues regarding maintenance of public order in Yerevan; the rules regarding trains and buses; and regulations regarding the means of transport and pedestrian traffic. The session adopted corresponding decisions.

L. Nersesyan, first secretary of Yerevan City Party Committee, participated in the session.

DEMIRCHYAN ADDRESSES YEREVAN AWARD CEREMONY

LD292156 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] There was a meeting of many thousands of people in Yerevan today, devoted to the award of the Order of Lenin to the Armenian capital. Comrade Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the meeting.

[Begin recording] At this joyful hour, our warmest words of deepest gratitude are addressed to the great Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to its combat staff -- the CPSU Central Committee, to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and to the Soviet Government for their high assessment of the merits of the working people of Yerevan, for their attention and paternal care for the good and prosperity of the Armenian people. Closely rallied round their own Communist Party, the working people of our republic, like all Soviet people, unanimously approve its domestic and foreign policy and persistently strive for the successful implementation of the program to build communism laid down by the 26th CPSU Congress. They greeted with deep satisfaction the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions and the speech by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which provides the party and the Soviet people with a precise and clear program of action directed toward overcoming difficulties and shortcomings, solving vitally important tasks of the further development of Soviet society, speeding up the growth of the country's economy, of its intensification, raising the efficincy and quality of labor, and the prosperity of the Soviet people.

To accomplish successfully everything planned, to make our worthy contribution to the implementation of the program for the building of communism, the strengthening of the economic and defense might of the land of the soviets, it is necessary to raise the level of organization and discipline, to work still better and more productively, to augment one's knowledge constantly, to master rich progressive experience and to assimilate all that is new and progressive. No one should relax his spirit of demanding the most of himself, the spirit of responsibility for the task allocated. It is the duty of each one of us, of each Communist, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stressed, to close our ranks still more tightly, to rally still more firmly behind the party Central Committee, to do as much as possible in one's job, one's life, for the benefit of the Soviet people, for strengthening peace, for the triumph of communism. [end recording]

LITHUANIAN, TAJIK SUPREME SOVIET SESSIONS OPEN

LD011926 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The preliminary results of the second year of the 5-year plan, and draft state plans for economic and social development and budgets of the republics for 1983 are under discussion by sessions of the Supreme Soviets of the Lithuanian and Tajik SSRs which opened today.

It was noted in the reports and speeches at the session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet that the working people of the republic are preparing a worthy welcome for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The growth of industrial output this year will amount to 3.7 percent. Deputies focused attention on unresolved problems. They are submitting specific proposals directed toward raising efficiency and quality of work, and successful implementation of the tasks set forth by the November 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the work of the session is Comrade Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee.

Special attention is devoted in the economic program for Tajikistan for next year to intensive development of the south Tajik territorial production complex. New electrolysis blocks will go into operation at the Tajik aluminium works, which will make possible a considerable increase in output of metal. Considerable funds are also allocated to development of the agroindustrial complex. Production of silk and cotton fabrics and of porcelain ware will be expanded. Taking part in the work of the session is Comrade Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee.

Details of Tajik Meeting

GF011800 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] In implementing the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the speech at the plenum by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which he affirmed that the [words indistinct] of the activities of the CPSU remain the concern for the prosperity of Soviet people, the workers of Tajikistan are fully determined to accomplish further achievements in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and to fulfill the [word indistinct] and pledges during this jubilant year and of the 5-year plan in general. With a spirit of high responsibility and [words indistinct], the elected representatives of the people gathered at the 10th Convocation of the 6th Session of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet which was opened at the meeting hall of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet in Dushanbe at 1000 on 1 December.

The meeting was attended by Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members and candidate members Comrades Babayev, Bobosadykova, Dedov, Karmyshev, Makhkamov, Nabiyev, [name indistinct], Sultanov, Khaydarov, Kholov, Novichkov, [name indistinct] and Shakarimov; official worker of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade (Romanesniy); members of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and officials of the republic's government.

The morning meeting was opened by Comrade Khasanov, chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet. The deputies had a moment of silence in honor of the memory of the prominent party and state figure of the age Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Regarding a report by the Credentials Commission of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet which was read by the chairman of the commission, Deputy Radzhabov, the Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution recognizing the election of (Rizanov), who was elected in [words indistinct] Lenin Rayon on 20 July 1982, and Sultanov, who was elected at the [word indistinct] Electoral Okrug No 193 at (Kazakspack) Rayon in Kurgan-Tyube Oblast on 20 July 1982, as deputies of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The following matters will be discussed during today's session: 1) the election of the deputies of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; 2) the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Tajik SSR for 1983 and the progress of fulfilling the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Tajik SSR for 1982; 3) the State Budget of the Tajik SSR for 1983 and fulfillment of the State Budget of the Tajik SSR for 1983 and fulfillment of the State Budget of the Tajik SSR for 1981; 4) the work carried out by Kulyab Oblast's People's Deputies Councils and the work carried out by the Tajik SSR Ministry of the Food Industry for realizing the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum; and 5) the resolutions of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In connection with their dispatch for study, Deputies (Rajurov) and (Savkhorov) were relieved of their commitments as members of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Deputy (Beliyevy), [word indistinct] machine operator at the Kommunizm Kolkhoz in Lenin Rayon, and (Pasikorila), driver at the Dushanbe union for passenger service transport, were elected to membership in the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy [name indistinct], deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Tajik SSR State Planning Committee, presented a report on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Tajik SSR for 1983 and the progress of fulfilling the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Tajik SSR during 1982. A report on the State Budget of the Tajik SSR for 1983 and fulfillment of the State Budget of the Tajik SSR for 1981 presented by Tajik SSR Finance Minister Deputy Lafizov was also heard. A report on the budget of the Planning and Budget Commission and of the other permanent commissions of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet was presented by Deputy Abdulvasiyev, chairman of the planning and budget commission. The session will continue this afternoon under the chairmanship of (Sharukov), deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

Reports were also presented by Deputies Anvarov, [words indistinct] and chairman of Kurgan-Tyube Oblast Soviet Executive Committee; (Nasiliyev), elected representative of Okrug No 46 in Dushanbe city and second secretary of Dushanbe Gorkom; (Kamandarov), elected representative of Okrug No 252 and general director of [words indistinct] production union No 2; (Mukhsanov), elected representative of Okrug No 242 and first secretary of [name indistinct] Gorkom; Beknazarov, elected representative of Okrug No 339 and first secretary of Khorog Gorkom; [name indistinct], elected representative of Okrug No 259 and Tajik minister of culture; and Makhmudov, elected representative of Okrug No 139 and first secretary of [name indistinct] rayon party committee. With this, the morning meeting was concluded. In the afternoon, the deputies will continue discussion of the State Plan for Economic and Social development of the Tajik SSR and the State Budget for 1983. The session will also continue its work tomorrow.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS ALMA-ATA SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD011940 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russia 1400 GMT 1 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet session was held in Alma-Ata today. The deputies discussed the State Plan for Economic and Social development and the Budget of the Republic for 1983, and the progress in implementing the plan for the current year. The planned rate of development will be achieved without increasing capital investments and labor resources. Deputies devoted special attention to implementing the Food Program, particularly with regard to securing stable, high yields of grain and increasing animal husbandry productivity. A complex of measures directed toward eliminating shortcomings in the work of individual enterprises and organizatins, toward closer cooperation between industries, a high level of organization, business efficiency and discipline, and reinforcement of the regime of economies was discussed. The republic's Supreme Soviet formed a standing commission on energy.

Taking part in the work, Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee participated in the session.

COLLECTIVE FARMS COUNCIL MEETS, DISCUSSES TASKS

LD011930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] The tasks of the councils of kolkhozes and agricultural organs in the light of the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the speech at the plenum by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were discussed today at a meeting of the Union Council of Collective Farms. Plans were made to comprehensively strengthen the organizational work of the kolkhozes' councils of the republics, krays, oblasts and rayons with the aim of implementing the tasks of the Food Program and of successfully fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan for next year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

It was recommended that the necessary steps be taken to ensure the wintering of cattle in an organized manner. Taking part in the work of the Union Council of Collective Farms were Comrade Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium committee on questions concerning the agroindustrial complex, Kashtanov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, and senior workers from ministries and departments involved in the agroindustrial complex.

Mesyats Address

LD012210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Today in Moscow a session of the Union Council of Collective Farms was held. The tasks of kolkhoz councils resulting from the decisions of the November CPSU Central Council plenum were discussed. Valentin Karpovich Mesyats, chairman of the council and the USSR minister of agriculture, spoke at the session. With reference to questions of the improvement of management of agricultural production, he said:

Of course, you are all interested in the state of affairs concerning the organization of new bodies for the management of agricultural production: In the rayons this is setting up rayon agroindustrial associations and in the oblasts of oblast agroindustrial associations. At present all preparatory work has been completed in the main. The regulations concerning rayon, oblast, kray and autonomous republican agroindustrial associations were approved the other day.

It is envisaged that associations be set up by the corresponding soviets of people's deputies. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the other enterprises and organizations of the branches of the agroindustrial complex included in them will retain full economic independence and the rights of a juridical person, and will continue to belong to a department. The organization of the management of associations and the economic mechanism of their operation also ensure the priority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes as the main links of socialist agricultural production. The rayon level of management is strengthened and its role in resolving both current and long-term issues of economic and social development of the branches of the agroindustrial complex is increased.

For this purpose the council of the association is invested with rights to determine the volume of work to be done for kolkhozes and sovkhozes by servicing enterprises and organizations, to set valuations and tariffs for services performed and work fulfilled within associations, enterprises and organizations regardless of their departmental membership, to set up a centralized fund for material incentives and production development, to redistribute up to 10-15 percent of allocated material and technical resources, to establish bonus conditions for leading workers and specialists of enterprises and organizations included in the association regardless of their departmental membership, and other rights are also granted.

The regulations concerning rayon, oblast and republican agroindustrial associations which have been adopted make it possible to implement practical measures for improving the management of agriculture and other branches of the agroindustrial complex and to direct their activity toward the successful resolution of the country's Food Program.

SHORTCOMINGS IN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY NOTED

PM301431 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 19 Nov 82 p 2

[Yu. Grachev report: "Ensuring Reliable Machine Repairs: From the All-Union Operational Staff"]

[Text] The attention of participants in the regular session of the All-Union Operational Staff for Material and Technical Supplies to Agriculture was centered on the question of preparing the machine and tractor pool for fieldwork in 1983. Opening the session, L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika], stressed that the socialist competition launched among rural repair workers on the initiative of the machine operators, workers, engineers and technicians of kolkhozes sovkhozes and Goskomselkhoztekhnika associations of Estonia and Tashkent, Bryansk and Poltava Oblasts, is gathering speed in all oblasts and republics.

The collectives of industrial enterprises are called upon to help the machine operators fulfill their pledges. Many of them, as noted at the session, are delivering the necessary machinery, spare parts, fuel and lubricating materials and other material and technical supplies to the farms on schedule. At the same time a number of enterprises are lagging behind in fulfilling rural orders, which creates considerable hindrances in preparing the machine and tractor pool. Thus in the first 10 months of the current year plants of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building failed to fulfill the plan for deliveries of 39 types of spare parts to the countryside. Rural repair shops are now experiencing an acute shortage of crankshafts, cylinder liners, pistons, gears, track links, balancers and other components deliveries are being delayed by the Voroshilovgrad crankshaft plant, the Kiyevtraktorodetal production association, the Kharkov Porshen plant, the Rubtsovsk tractor spares plant and certain other enterprises under that department.

Nor is all going well regarding the repair of soil cultivation, sowing and harvesting machinery. The Altayselmash plant and the Odessapochvomash production association, for instance, owe agriculture a significant quantity of plowshares and moldboards. The Tula combine plant is lagging behind with deliveries of shields, inclined chambers [naklonnyye kamery], discs and shafts. And the Chirchikselmash plant has not even begun delivering 13 types of components.

It was noted that V.I. Chernov, USSR deputy minister of tractor and agricultural machine building, a member of the operational staff, will implement the necessary measures to make up for lost time.

The session participants also made complaints aimed at the leaders of the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry, some of whose enterprises have not fulfilled the plan for deliveries of spare parts to agriculture in the last 10 months. Thus the Michurinsk Motordeal production as ociation owes kolkhozes and sovkhozes many piston rings of various types. The Svobodnenskiy Avtozapchast plant is greatly in debt regarding gears. The Sinelnikovo spring plant has failed to cope with spring deliveries.

I.I. Vasilyev, USSR deputy minister of the automotive industry, assured the staff members that the laggardness will be eliminated in the near future.

Despite measures adopted to supply rural repair shops with rubber goods, the situation concerning deliveries is still strained. A number of plants of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry failed to cope with the 10-month plan for the production of V-belts and fan belts, milking machine nozzles, casing glands [karkasnyye salniki] and nipple cup rings. The session named among the laggards the Yerevan, Lisichansk, Krasnodar and certain other rubber goods plants.

M.P. Parfenov, USSR deputy minister of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, was instructed to report at the session on the measures adopted to fulfill plan targets for the production and delivery to the countryside of the output needed.

The session participants also discussed the situation as regards deliveries of other material and technical resources, in which a part is played by enterprises of the Ministries of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, the Chemical Industry, Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, the Electrical Equipment Industry and Ferrous Metallurgy.

Specific measures were elaborated with the aim of improving material and technical supplies to agriculture and speeding up the repair of agricultural machinery.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 28 NOV, 1 DEC

LD020800 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 28 November and 1 December. Times of broadcasts were given in parentheses at the end of each item.

28 November

Calibration of hybrid corn for seed is under way at Semirechye works in Taldy-Kurgan. Altogether approximately 1 million quintals of seed will be supplied for spring sowing. (0200 GMT)

To date almost 895,000 tons of cotton have been delivered in Tajikistan. (0900 GMT)

1 December

Smolensk Oblast has produced a good flax harvest: 43,500 tons have been sold to the state, which amounts to 113 percent of the annual plan. Smolensk Oblast procures one-quarter of the RSFSR's total flax production. (0800 GMT)

The cotton harvest is drawing to a close in Turkmenistan. Unusually early precipatation has caused considerable difficulties in the use of machinery. Cottongrowers are countering difficult weather conditions with great skill and a high level of organization. The plan for the procurement of fine-fiber cotton has been considerably overfulfilled, over 300,000 tons have been procured so far. Turkmen cottongrowers have pledged to procure 1,222,000 tons of cotton this year. (1400 GMT)

RETURN ON CREDIT GRANTED TO BASHKIR KOLKHOZES

PM301547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 82 Second Edition p 2

[Article by F. Mirgasimov, deputy manager of the Gosbank's office in the Bashkir Republic: "Thanks to Credit; the Food Program: Tasks, Practice and Problems"]

[Text] However healthy its affairs, a farm sometimes cannot make do on just its own resources when building a livestock raising complex or acquiring equipment. This year alone the state has allocated to Bashkir kolkhozes R133 millions worth of long-term credits. How are they to use them so as to ensure that every ruble of investment yields a substantial return? It is no easy task. The farm's economy depends on its successful solution.

It must be said that on the whole we are making efficient use of credit. In the 10th 5-Year Plan period, for example, average annual output on the autonomous republic's farms was 24.6 percent greater than in the 9th. Some 11 million tons of grain were unloaded into the country's granaries. In the last 10 years 117 livestock raising complexes have been built in the Bashkir ASSR. Another 44 are under construction. More than 300 livestock units have been modernized and enlarged. Kolkhozes have acquired much equipment and have built numerous social, cultural and consumer service amenities.

And yet the return on state credit could be considerably greater. It could be but, alas, it is not. Let us dwell on some of the reasons for this.

The Salavat Kolkhoz in Kushnarenkovskiy Rayon built a 1,200-cow milk complex, It was budgeted at $3.6 million. When it was finished it was realized that there was not enough water there for a herd of that size. In the same rayon a 20,000-head hog complex costing R4 million was built on credit, but as yet a mere 5,000 hogs are housed there. The investment is frozen, as they say.

And yet before work starts on the construction of any installation the plan passes through numerous stages of examination and consultation. Questions relating to construction work are discussed by the client and contractor, the rayispolkom and sections thereof, and the republic's Ministry of Agriculture. Yet suddenly it was realized that there had been an error. Most probably, the perpetrator cannot be found. The bank, which before providing finance studied the technical documentation, also slipped up. This can, of course, be put down to the continuing low level of our workers' skills, especially at rayon level.

Nevertheless, in 2 years the bank has managed to prevent R20 million from being spent irrationally and to channel this money into the completion of construction projects already underway. Some 80 percent of funds were spent on modernization. As a result, the number of installations being built simultaneously fell by 500.

But the client himself is the one who should be opening this discussion. Who more than he should be concerned to ensure that outlays are recouped with interest?

Improving the planning of capital construction is, in our view, still an important prerequisite for increasing investment efficiency. As the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum decisions stipulate, this must be geared to the tasks of production concentration and specialization. Gosbank institutions are actively involved in framing such plans, advising on how best to allocate resources, including state credits. Nevertheless, errors and oversignts do still occur here.

Take once again the republic ministries of agriculture, land reclamation and water resources, and sovkhoz trusts and other departments. When planning capital investment they do not analyze in sufficient detail the situation at construction projects already underway and pass up the opportunity to complete them within the prescribed period.

Funds are frequently allocated in accordance with the principle "something for everyone." Hence the scattering of investment and inordinately protracted construction schedules.

As has already been written on more than one occasion, contractors for their part try to take on as many projects as possible. They do the lucrative work like digging foundation pits and building shells, but drag their feet when it comes to finishing work. The Bashselstroy administration's mobile mechanized column No 324, for example, once had around R7 million worth of uncompleted projects, whereas its capacity was calculated at just R2.6 million. It will take around 3 years just to finish what it has begun. The column's leaders are nevertheless trying to incorporate more and more new projects into their plan.

The creation of large mechanized complexes is an important prerequisite for increasing the return on investment. They largely dictate scientific and technical progress in agriculture, especially in stockraising. Their labor costs per unit of production are, as a rule, between 2.5 and 3 times less and prime cost is 50 percent less. Fattening stock using the techniques used at complexes enables meat production to be increased by 50 percent with the same fodder input.

Existing enterprises are also being retooled. It is planned to achieve more than half of the overall increase in production capacities envisaged by the 5-year plan in this way. The following example suffices to show the benefits of modernization. Some R3.7 million were spent on modernizing 20 poultry houses. The effect was the equivalent of commissioning a modern factory costing R10-12 million. By so doing farms now produce 65 million eggs a year, making a profit of R2.5 million.

Rural areas have not been allocated sufficient capital investment. A sizeable proportion of funds have found their way into the pockets of numerous partners who have shown scant regard for the end results of work done in arable farming and at livestock units. The CPSU Central Committee May plenum outlined measures for improving the economic situation in rural areas.

As we know, farms' potential is now on the increase and this potential must be better exploited. To go back to the return on investment, there is much sustained work to be done here in particular. More than 10 large stockraising complexes are still under construction in the republic even though their completion deadlines have expired. It will soon be time to return the credits, yet they have still not produced so much as a kilogram of meat or milk. One would have thought that the situation should be remedied as soon as possible, and yet Bashselstroy, for example, whose leaders are also responsible for this, has switched in some places to building installations unconnected with agriculture. Note, by the way, that this is frequently done at the request of local party and soviet organs. Trusts under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises and the Ministry of Industrial Construction are failing to meet deadlines for commissioning a number of rural projects. The aforementioned ministries have sharply reduced the volume of construction work done in rural areas of the Bashkir ASSR in recent years. As yet we see no signs of a desire on USSR Gosplan's part to remedy the situation.

There are also cases like the following. For example, some years ago a poultry complex budgeted at more than R1 million was built with state credit on the Rossiya Kolkhoz, Birskiy Rayon. The complex operated at a profit, but was closed down in 1980. Good buildings are standing empty.

Some R106,000 worth of equipment has been dismantled. In our view this is, in the first instance, a serious error on the part of the Ministry of Agriculture and the republic's planning organs. But for some reason it is not done to find the perpetrators and call them to account, although that is what should be done.

The responsibilities of specialists in the economic service and the accounting apparatus are now increasing considerably. Hitherto their role has been played down and the demands placed on them have been light. They are, in effect, morally and materially responsible for enterprises' economic and financial states. At the same time, however, the lack of serious economic work and of a record and analysis of the state of affairs in any of the various subunits of a kolkhoz or sovkhoz makes it impossible to promptly spot the causes of unprofitability and low profitability and to straighten out hitches. Now that the creation of agroindustrial complexes is underway it is very important to clearly define the economic service's role in them and to do everything possible to increase its role and influence on production.

The CPSU Central Committee May plenum elaborated measures aimed at improving the administration of every sector of the agroindustrial complex and the economic mechanism. Credit is becoming a more powerful lever in the development of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Investment must yield a higher return. The sooner we achieve this, the more successfully the measures for implementing the country's Food Program outlined by the party will be fulfilled.

COMPARISON ON GORBACHEV ADDRESSING CONFERENCE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 November in the Second Edition on page 2 published a TASS report on Mikhail Gorbachev addressing a CPSU Central Committee conference. Comparison with the Moscow Domestic Service report published in the Agricultural Affairs section of the 29 November Soviet Daily Report on page T 1 under the headline "Gorbachev Addresses Conference on Agriculture" permits the following addition. After the last paragraph, last line, add the following:

Participating in the work of the conference were Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev; section chiefs and other responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR People's Control Committee.

BRIEFS

UZBEK COTTON PRODUCTION -- Abdukarim Urkinbayev, the minister of agriculture of the Uzbek SSR, has informed a Tashkent radio correspondent that Uzbek cottongrowers have achieved great success. A total of 6 million tons of cotton have been delivered to preparatory organizations [tayyarlash teshkilatlari]. Winter, rain and snow have (?made harvesting difficult). A total of 35,000 cotton harvesting machines were been used in the fields this year in addition to thousands of tractors and transport vehicles. Two-thirds of the agricultural machinery used in Uzbekistan will be renewed in the course of the current 5-year plan period within the framework of the program in the Soviet Union supplying modern technological equipment to the agricultural sector. The state is also making long-term loans available to the agricultural farms for the purchase of modern technical equipment. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 29 Nov 82 GF]

TOLUBKO ADDRESSES MEETING ON ROCKET FORCES DAY

PM261109 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Nov 82 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Ceremonial Meeting in Moscow"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people and the servicemen of the capital's garrison, dedicated to Rocket Forces and Artillery Day has taken place in the Soviet Army Central Academic Theater.

The meeting's presidium included L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.F. Dmitriyev and N.I. Savinkin, heads of CPSU Central Committee sections; S.A. Afanasyev and E.K. Pervyshin, USSR ministers; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; Col Gen Yu. M. Churbanov, USSR first deputy internal affairs minister; Army General V.F. Tolubko, Chief Marshall Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Army General S.K. Kurkotkin, Army General V.M. Shabanov and Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense ministers; Col Gen P.A. Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Strategic Missile Forces, Col Gen Yu. A. Yashin, first deputy commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces; Col Gen V.M. Vishenkov, chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces Main Staff; army generals and marshals of categories of troops; generals, admirals and officers; veterans of the missile forces; and artillery, designers, and representatives of the capital's party, soviet and public organizations.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by B.V. Nikolskiy, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Warm greetings were addressed to the Rocket Forces and artillerymen by representatives of Moscow enterprises L.P. Kedina and S.P. Nepobedimyy, and by Secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee L.I. Shvetsova.

The meeting was addressed by Army General V.F. Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister. He assured the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government that the Rocket Forces and artillerymen along with the servicemen of other branches of the Armed Forces and categories of troops will, while fulfilling the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, persistently work at improving military skills, and carry out with honor and dignity the task entrusted to them by the party and the people of defending our motherland's sacred borders and socialism's gains.

The meeting's participants adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers. After the ceremonial meeting there was a festive concert.

SIGNIFICANCE OF STALINGRAD VICTORY STRESSED

Moscow Press Conference

PM301223 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 82 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Great Victory"]

[Text] The victory at Stalingrad was the greatest exploit of the Soviet people led by the Leninist Communist Party.

It demonstrated the might of the world's first socialist state and of its Armed Forces and was a triumph of Soviet military art and an indicator of the maturity of the strategic leadership and of the high standard of the combat skill, courage and steadfastness of Soviet troops. This was mentioned at an 18 November press conference in Moscow for Soviet and foreign journalists. It was devoted to the 40th anniversary of the battle of Stalingrad.

The report of Lt Gen P.A. Zhilin, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Institute of Military History and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the speeches of Col Gen A.S. Zheltov, chairman of the Soviet War Veterans Committee, and others revealed the battle of Stalingrad's international significance. Our victory on the Volga made a decisive contribution to the achievement of a fundamental breakthrough both in the course of the Great Patriotic War and in World War II as a whole.

The result of the battle of Stalingrad was to create the conditions for the launching of the Soviet Army's general offensive and the mass explusion of the German fascist invaders from the motherland's occupied territories. The Soviet Armed Forces snatched the strategic initiative from the enemy and held it undil the end of the war.

The victory of Stalingrad raised still higher the international prestige of the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces and was a decisive factor in further strengthening the anti-Hitler coalition. Trusting in swift liberation, the European peoples enslaved by fascist Germany rose in more vigorous struggle against the German fascist invaders. The defeat at Stalingrad was a grave moral-political blow to fascist Germany; it weakened its foreign political positions and undermined the confidence of its satellites

The Soviet people's immortal victory on the banks of the Great Russian river will be eternally preserved in mankind's grateful memory.

SOVETSKAYA KULTURA Views 'Lies'

PM301629 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 16 Nov 82 p 6

[TASS attributed article by Candidate of Historical Sciences N. Komarov: "Truth and Lies About the Great Battle on the Volga"]

[Text] The Soviet Armed Forces' strategic offensive operation to encircle and rout the fascist forces at Stalingrad began on 19 November 1942. Its successful implementation was a very important milestone on the Soviet people's path to victory. During the battle of Stalingrad our Army withstood the enemy onslaught, defended the city on the Volga and dealt the enemy such a powerful blow that it was unable to recover. The enemy's main strike force was routed during the brilliantly planned and executed counteroffensive.

Assessing the significance of the battle of Stalingrad, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed that during it "not only were the crack Hitlerite forces annihilated, it was here that fascism's offensive zeal fizzled out and its morale was shattered...."

The victory on the Volga made a very wide international impact. Its decisive significance for the subsequent course of the war has been acknowledged by statesmen, military men and press organs in many countries.

Four decades have elapsed since that time. A vast number of scientific works, memoirs and articles have been published on the battle. There have been many solid publications in our country and in the fraternal socialist countries. Dozens of monographs and books on the battle on the Volga have also been published in the West. Bourgeois historians' assessments of it are contradictory.

On the one hand, they acknowledge its important role; on the other hand, they try to distort and belittle the significance of our victory.

It is possible to discern with some certainty one main aim amid the flood of speculative fabrications -- attempts to portray the battle of Stalingrad as an ordinary World War II operation whose significance is allegedly confined to the Soviet-German front. Bourgeois writers compare it to battles fought by British-American forces in secondary theaters of hostilities (the so-called "equal contribution" theory). The British historian (G. Mol) and his compatriots N. Frankland and K. Dowling place the battle on the Volga on a par with the sea battle of the Midway Atoll, the battles on Guadalcanal Island and the British forces' offensive operation in Africa at El Alamein.

The parallels drawn by the bourgeois writers are clearly unsound. Let us look at the facts. In some stages of the battle on the Volga, which lasted 200 days and nights, about 2 million men were participating from both sides. It was there that the fascist bloc lost one-fourth of its forces operating on the Soviet-German front. The enemy's overall losses were 1.5 million men, over 3,00 tanks, 4,400 aircraft and 12,000 artillery pieces. For comparison's sake, remember that at El Alamein a total of 310,000 men were participating and the Wehrmacht's losses were only 55,000 men; around 90,000 men fought on Guadalcanal and enemy losses did not exceed 25,000.

Of course, the victories at El Alamein, Midway and Guadalcanal, as well as at other places, had positive significance and exercised a definite influence in terms of altering the strategic situation in particular theaters of hostilities. But it was only our victory at Stalingard which made a decisive contribution to achieving a fundamental change in the course of the Great Patriotic War and the world war in general and was a very important stage on the path to victory over the fascist bloc.

The rout of the Wehrmacht's strke force on the Volga further increased the international prestige of the Soviet Union and its armed forces and was a decisive factor in the further strengthening of the anti-Hitlerite coalition. The European peoples who had been enslaved by fascist Germany, trusting that liberation was imminent, mounted a more vigorous struggle against the German fascist occupiers. Finally, the defeat at Stalingrad was a serious moral and psychological blow to the Third Reich; it shook its foreign policy positions and undermined the satellites' confidence. Japan was forced to temporarily abandon plans for vigorous action against the USSR, the desire to remain neutral increased among the Turkish ruling circles despite pressure from Germany.

Thus, in terms of military political and strategic results, the numerical strength of the forces involved, the size of the battle area and the fierceness of the engagements, the battle on the Volga far surpassed the 1942 battles in Africa and the Pacific. The victory at Stalingrad was a major military-political event in the course of the world peoples' struggle against German facism.

Recently the nature of assessments of the battle of Stalingrad in the West has changed. Carrying out the aims of imperialism's ruling circles, certain bourgeois ideologists on both sides of the Atlantic have started to protray the battle on the Volga as an "error by the West." The battle of Stalingrad is now also being portrayed as "historical evidence of the 'Soviet military threat' to 'Western civilization.'" This is what present-day apologists of imperialism are saying in an attempt to justify the hard anti-Soviet line of the Reagan administration and in their advocacy of "Western cohesion" against the "Soviet military threat" and "firm diplomacy backed by military strength."

However, the political speculators' concepts are maladroit and are bound to fall apart. The Soviet Union has never threatened anyone and is not threatening anyone at the moment. Addressing the conference of leading personnel of the Soviet Army and Navy, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed: "Our line is one of detente and of strengthening international security. We will not deviate from it; we will continue to increase our efforts and to retain the initiative in international affairs."

The immortal exploit of the Soviet people and their armed forces, who routed the German fascist forces during the battle on the Volga, will never be forgotten by mankind. The USSR demonstrated to the world's working people that it was a force capable of defending its freedom and independence and, at the same time, carrying out its great historic mission -- the liberation of the European peoples from fascism. The Battle of Stalingrad was a symbol of the staunch courage and selflessness of Soviet troops, it was a striking example of our commanders' military art and the fundamental advantages of the socialist social and state system and it was a triumph for Lenin's ideas on the defense of the socialist homeland.

We have seen the historical facts. In citing them Soviet people are in no way belittling the contribution of our allies in the anti-Hitlerite coalition, and many other states and peoples to the route of fascist Germany. At the same time, they will not permit anybody to minimize the part played by the Soviet Union in the rout of the Third Reich's military machine. Despite the efforts of the falsifiers of history mankind will ever remember with gratitude the Soviet people's immortal exploit on the banks of the great Russian river.

DEATH, OBITUARY OF LT GEN BALYAKOV REPORTED

LD302200 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Aleksandr Vasilyevich Balyakov, participant in the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars, Hero of the Soviet Union, professor, doctor of geography, retired lieutenant general of aviation, has died following a serious illness. His obituary, signed by eminent Soviet military chiefs, says:

Aleksandr Vasilyevich Balyakov devoted his entire conscious life in selfless service to the socialist motherland, to the Soviet people and to the cause of the Communist Party whose ranks he joined in 1936. Having joined the Red Army in 1919 he took an active part in the battles against Kolchak and the Urals White Cossacks in the Chapayev Division. In 193[illegible], together with Chkalov and Baydukov, he took part as navigator in the long-distance flights from Moscow to the island of (Udd), and in 1937 for the first time in the world via the North Pole to the United States. During the Great Patriotic War years Aleksandr Vasilyevich Belyakov was chief of the Ryazan Higher Air Force Navigator's School. Fulfilling the duties of chief navigator of the Air Force, he took part in the Berlin operation.

Since August 1960 until the last days of his life Aleksandr Vasilyevich Belyakov was a professor of the Moscow Physico-Technical Institute. Aleksandr Vasilyevich Belyakov was elected a deputy of the Moscow city and oblast soviets. The services of Aleksandr Vasilyevich Belyakov to the motherland were highly valued by the Communist Party and Soviet state. He was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union, two Orders of Lenin, three Orders of the Red Banner, the Order of the Patriotic War, first class, two orders of Labor Red Banner, three Orders of the Red Star and many medals. The bright memory of Aleksandr Vasilyevich Belyakov, a true son of the Communist Party and Soviet people, will forever be preserved in our hearts, his obituary says.